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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

POLICE WORK IN HONGKONG.

(19th May.)

No less than 11,517 cases were reported to the police during 1905, as we learn from the report of Mr. G. N. Orme, the Assistant Superintendent of Police in Hongkong. But that was a decrease of 2.95 per cent.—not a startling reduction but still in a way satisfactory, when it is remembered that the population of the Colony is continually shifting, and the criminal classes are recruited from the scum of Canton, which seems to breed a special class of evil doers. In examining the character of the charges laid against the arrested persons, it is noteworthy that there was a decrease of 548 in the number of indictments for what are described as serious offences, the chief decreases being 302 in larcenies, 143 in "unlawful possession," and 44 in burglaries. There were 372 Europeans and Americans convicted of offences against the laws of the Colony, and 55 accused were discharged. The Chinese convictions numbered 10,921, the dismissals reaching the total of 10,578. Only 94 Indians came before the Court, of whom 24 were acquitted of the charges laid against them. The difficulty of tracing murders is evidenced by the cases which were reported during the year. Six cases occurred. In three of these no arrest was made; in two cases the accused were acquitted, and in one, that in which a Filipino murdered a comrade on board the *Freemantle* while that vessel was lying in harbour, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death, which was afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life. In the cases of manslaughter the police were more successful in obtaining evidence to convict the guilty parties. Under the heading of "gang robberies," it is stated that there were 24 offences during the year, but in 13 cases no arrest was made, which does not redound to the credit of the force. The fact that 16 of these robberies occurred in the New Territories affords some explanation of the authorities' lack of success in bringing the crimes home to the guilty parties. It may be hoped that the introduction of the railway and the stricter policing of the district may have the effect of curbing the lawlessness which appears to prevail in the New Territories. Every now and then the police develop a mania for arresting gamblers. They executed no fewer than 121 warrants in 1905, and 98 convictions were obtained. In 23 cases no gambling was found being carried on. The number of convictions shows an increase of 28 as compared with the previous year, but Mr. Orme remarks—"It is not easy to say whether these figures indicate a great increase in gambling or only that the police have been more successful in obtaining information." No doubt it is well that coolies should be checked in their habit of gambling, but it is very doubtful whether these raids do much good, beyond swelling the police exchequer. Gambling is a characteristic of all Eastern races; it is ingrained in the Chinaman; and the European is not above taking a hand in a game of chance when the opportunity offers. What difference there is between a mess which makes a practice of gambling every night for comparatively high stakes and the coolie who proceeds to a friend's house where he knows he will meet some kindred spirits, it is impossible to fathom. The one is as bad as the other in the opinion of most people, but who ever heard of Europeans being charged with gambling? and the punishment is so ridiculously light that it can prove no deterrent to the inveterate gambler. In another column there appears to-day the report of two gambling raids; in one case the players were fined \$2 each and in another \$3 each—it would be interesting to know what led the Magistrate to differentiate between the heinousness of the offences so that he was able to find one set a dollar's worth more culpable than the other. Of course the keepers of the houses were more sharply punished, but presumably the "kitty" would be sufficiently large to meet the \$75 fine. But is it conceivable that a gambler would be restrained from gambling by the fear of a \$2 fine? There may be optimists who are of that opinion, but they must be in the minority. The coolie will reason that it is worth his while to take the chance of losing \$2 when there is a possibility of winning \$20 or \$30. The gambling evil is reprobated on every hand without much success. The late Mr. Osmond Tiesler used to stage a play called "The Gambler," in which all the terrible fruit of the green baize table were depicted in lurid colours, but it is safe to say that few were influenced by the sermon. Turning now to the question of stolen property, Mr. Orme states that the value of the property reported stolen during the year was \$258,736.18. Of that sum, \$109,186 came under the category of larcenies by bailment, i.e., thefts and frauds by trusted servants (clerks, shopkeepers, etc.), a class of crime which the police, he says, cannot prevent, and in which, owing to the ease with which the offenders can escape from the Colony and the difficulty of tracing them, it is very hard to obtain arrests and convictions. The sums so stolen are sometimes very large. There were two such thefts of \$25,000 and \$20,250 respectively from a bank, and eight others of \$5,000 and upwards, including one of \$25,000 from other persons. The value

of the property recovered by the Police and restored to owners was \$47,622.80. There were 3951 opium warrants issued last year as compared with 2,444 in 1904; opium was found in 1,105 instances and 1,419 persons were arrested. Thirteen samples of whisky, brandy, rum and beer were analyzed and all were certified to be genuine. The poisonous fire water that the poor European gets when he is inclined to a carouse is unknown to the Analyst. The report on the police force is entirely in its favour, but we would desire to know why the cost of the force has increased from \$380,789 in 1901, when the strength stood at 920, to \$517,433 in 1905, when the force stood at 1,018. It is not as if the European staff had increased, for there were 145 Europeans in 1901, whereas there were only 133 last year. An increase of \$136,654 due to the enlistment of a few Chinese seems an unusually large amount. There is much room for criticism in the report, but on the whole it is not unsatisfactory.

NEW HONGKONG-BANGKOK LINE.

(21st May.)

Taking time by the forelock, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, following the programme which was framed even before the clash of arms had ceased, will inaugurate to-morrow a line of steamers between Hongkong and Bangkok, calling at Swatow en route. For a considerable time, the idea of including Bangkok among the ports at which vessels flying the flag of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha touch has been on the tapis, but until the vessels subsidised by the Japanese Government had been released from Imperial service it was impracticable to convert the project into an accomplished fact. However, the N.Y.K. sent the Hongkong manager to Bangkok on a tour of investigation, with instructions to report as to the probability of a remunerative trade being carried on between the Siamese capital and Hongkong, and the general prospects of the proposed new departure. Last year, the local manager proceeded to Bangkok, drew up a business-like report on the subject of trade and submitted it to the directors of the N.Y.K. It may be assumed that his report was entirely favourable to the scheme of starting a line of steamers to run from Hongkong to Bangkok, for no time has been lost in putting the new line into operation. Even yet the Japanese company is not in a position to lend any of the vessels actually belonging to them on the service, but the increased and increasing requirements of trade in other parts of the world, and the determination of the directors to launch out into new streams of enterprise. Accordingly, they have withdrawn two steamers, the *Chidaro* and the *Princess*—both of Norwegian ownership—from the North China and Japanese coastal trade, and placed them on the run to Bangkok. The chief opposition which the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have to fear is that of the boats under the flag of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Already the latter concern is firmly established in Bangkok, and is represented by most capable agents in that port. Probably the bulk of the trade between Hongkong and Bangkok is carried in German bottoms, and the reliability and regularity of the service have gained for the Norddeutscher Lloyd the confidence and custom of merchants both here and in Siam. It is needless to say that the Japanese thoroughly realised those facts when they decided to embark on their new undertaking, but it may be taken for granted that they did not take a leap in the dark. We have solid grounds for asserting that negotiations are at present proceeding between the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Norddeutscher Lloyd with the object of arriving at a common understanding on the subject, so that the possibility of a freight war and a cut-throat policy may be averted. The negotiations have not yet ripened to a conclusion, but there is every reason to believe that an amicable arrangement is in sight. The strenuous struggle which took place three or four years ago, when two steamship lines fought tooth and nail to capture the Hongkong-Bangkok trade, and when the rivals even went the length of carrying copies for nothing, is not likely to recur again. The foresight and diplomacy of the Japanese and German shipping firms are sufficient to destroy any hope of that nature which might grow in the hearts of those seeking to profit at the expense of the companies' shareholders. The fact that the Japanese vessels will call at Swatow may have an important bearing on the Singapore trade. The Southern Settlement has held a large share in the Swatow export and imports, and it is on the cards that the new line having great facilities in the way of speedy transport and cheap tariffs may make the Singapore people look to their laurels. However, that is not yet a substantive question. The Japanese line expects to do a general cargo trade to Bangkok, returning with rice shipments. In Bangkok, the Borneo Company have been appointed agents for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. In view of the fact that the headquarters of the new line is Hongkong, it may be assumed that it will bring fresh grit to the labour mill of the Colony.

DEAD LETTERS.

A haphazard and almost incomprehensible spirit of carelessness seems to be growing up in Hongkong. If the returns of the Post Office Department under the head of Dead Letters count for anything. Of course, there is bound to be a certain number of letters which never reach the addressee, due

to various circumstances, such as a shifting population, transient residence and the like. But it seems almost ludicrous that people should post letters, post-cards, and articles of value with never a name or address to show for whom the parcels are intended. Yet that is repeatedly done, and done, apparently, by the very people who might be expected to have the most time to devote to their correspondence. No less than 65 picture post-cards were found in the letter-boxes without the name and address of the party who was to be reminded of the beauties of Hongkong or of the sender. In not a few cases, the Postmaster-General states, the cards were posted in the same condition as they had been purchased. No fewer than 3,117 letters, 589 post-cards and 473 "other articles" were returned from the United Kingdom to the Dead Letters Branch in Hongkong; but the United Kingdom is not immaculate, for Hongkong reported by returning 2,600 letters, 389 post-cards, and 9,109 "other articles" to London. When it is stated that in 1904 the total number of articles not coming under the title of letters or post-cards, from all countries which had to be returned by Hongkong in 1904 was 9,775, it will be seen that the mother country alone nearly equalled that total last year. To Shanghai, correspondents in Hongkong sent 2,723 letters, 426 post-cards, and 7,420 "other articles" which were returned. The Hongkong authorities had not to return a single thing to Shanghai. It is tantalising to be in the dark regarding the nature of those "other articles." How many persons have been defrauded of presents because their friends neglected to address the parcels properly, and how many sent parcels to people who had either left the Colony or departed for another world? Altogether 11,112 articles were returned by the postal authorities of all countries to Hongkong as compared with 3,395 in 1904, an increase of over 200 per cent. An interesting remark is made by the Postmaster-General in referring to Chinese letters opened in the Dead Letters Branch. Forty letters were found to be irregularly posted with coin; with but one or two exceptions the coin consisted of one or two Chinese cash. Now, what was the object of the sender in enclosing in a letter such an infinitesimal sum as one cash? Turning to the revenue and expenditure of the Department for 1905, we find that there was a deficit of over \$170,611, due principally to the final settlement of the claim made by the Imperial Post Office against the Colony for our share of the subsidy to the P. and O. Co. for the service rendered by the latter company in carrying the mails to and from Hongkong. Had there been no such contribution the Post Office accounts would have shown a substantial balance on the right side, for the work of all branches has increased, and even the profit on exchange on money order transactions shows a rise of nearly \$2,000, as compared with the amount which accrued in the previous year. There is just one other point to which attention might be directed, and that is with reference to the staff. The Postmaster-General remarks: "There seems to be a tendency among junior clerks to look on employment in the Post Office as merely temporary, but it is to be hoped that the new grading system of salaries authorised during the year will have the effect of securing greater permanence in the staff." It is to be feared that the Postmaster-General is unduly optimistic. It may be possible to retain the duffers in the Government service, but the clever Chinese clerk will inevitably betake himself to other spheres when opportunity offers. The Government may grade the salaries from \$20 a month upwards, but once the rubicon of \$60 or \$70 is reached the clerk who is wide awake, and capable of looking after his own interests will find that if he is worth his salt he can increase his earnings by 50 or 60 per cent. in ordinary commercial life. And even the hope of a pension and the knowledge that there is what is described as a superannuation fund will hardly deter him from quitting, the Government stool. Half the native and junior clerks in the business houses in Hongkong were once in the service of the Government; they found their feet, so to say, in officialdom, realised the possibilities of the future, and promptly decided that if they were to achieve success—which in these days means monetary affluence—they must abandon red-tape and scaling-wax. Thereupon, they decided in favour of an increased income.

IN COURT.

(22nd May.)

The Attorney-General is an inveterate humorist and yesterday he surpassed himself. A crowd of jaded jurymen, who, doubtless, had visions of halcyon bliss in the shadows of a long arm-chair, or, rather, in the arms of several, had worn their hearts out in attempting to unravel the mysteries of some Chinese cases. They had brought in verdicts which coincided with the views of the judge, who also has a pretty wit, and with those of the Attorney-General, and the Sessions was finished for the day. His Lordship considerably suggested that the jurymen might be exempted from further service this year, or, perhaps, it was this month. At any rate, the consideration for the weary jurymen was shown. They had done their duty like Britons and they were entitled to some recognition. But the Attorney-General was adamant; a good jury is a good jury, and although the Crown has no interest in the matter except to see that justice is done even prosecuting counsel has a regard, one might almost say a penchant for the word applied properly, for those whose "cases" are in his light. When his Lordship suggested

that the jury might be excused for at least the remainder of the Sessions, the Attorney-General rose in heat and vigorously opposed the motion. It is seldom that a jury is complimented, but the sincerest praise that could be offered was given by Sir Henry Berkeley when he objected to the proposal that a sensible, honest, and fair-minded jury should be dismissed. With sardonic humour, and those who know the Attorney-General are aware of his infinite capacity for, shall we say, roguish fun, Sir Henry begged to challenge the wisdom of the Bench, and no doubt he could have produced authorities in his favour. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Justice Wise is the Mr. Plowden of the Far East, or should rather be said the Commissioner Kerr, and when the Attorney-General objected to the "specious plea" that the over-worked jury should be released from duty, his Honour naively acquiesced in the objection. This was a mere tilt 'twixt Bench and Bar, and the outsider must form his own conclusions as to whether there was a tongue in the cheek. But where were the jurymen? Where was the foreman to support and strengthen his Lordship's suggestion that his colleagues should be free to abandon themselves to the luxury of morocco-bound chairs in lieu of the hard benches of the Court? Not a word from those most concerned; merely a couple of pleasantries from the Bar and a nod of approval from the critic on the Bench. Perhaps, and probably, the jury were so astounded at the compliment that they beamed all smiles and forgot that their comfort was in the balance. At all events the Attorney-General carried his point, and the seven faithful men and true had to return to their imperial labours to-day. Therein lies the point of the joke.

U. S. COURTS IN CHINA.

(23rd May.)

We have noted recently important changes in the U.S. Consular Service in China as a result of the energetic efforts of Secretary Elihu Root to cleanse the Augean stable. Efforts have since been exercised in other directions no less important to American citizens residing in the Orient. The House of Representatives is introducing a Bill which has been receiving considerable attention from the Chambers of Commerce in the States. The Bill provides for the appointment of regular Judges to preside over the extrajudicial courts in China, to be under the supervision of the Department of Justice, and to have no other duties. The Consuls of various Chinese stations from the burdensome and inappropriate duty of judicial service in the Celestial Kingdom. As is well known the extrajudicial courts of China are those provided by the foreign Powers for trial of their own subjects. Under international law an alien accused of crime in China is permitted a trial by his own countrymen, assisted by representatives of all the other foreign nations who maintain Consulates in this country. In the case of the United States this duty now falls upon the Consuls, who, in a majority of cases, have neither the time nor the legal experience for the work.

SINGAPORE'S HARBOUR SCHEME.

(24th May.)

On the 12th of April, the contract tendered by Sir John Jackson, Ltd., for the construction of the harbour improvements at Singapore was formally accepted by the Crown Agents, in behalf of the Government of the Straits Settlements. The terms and conditions were finally arrived at on that date after correspondence, and in the letter accepting the offer of Sir John Jackson, Ltd., involving a matter of some £1,250,000, the Crown Agents wrote: "The matter being now settled we are giving instructions for the preparation of the necessary contract in which the terms arrived at in correspondence will be embodied. In the meantime, the work should proceed and we propose to consider to-day as the date of our acceptance of your tender." The celerity with which the preliminary negotiations have been hurried through is the more remarkable when we consider the interminable delays which occurred in the past. Schemes innumerable have been formulated; everybody in the Southern Settlement has had a say in the matter; and when other subjects failed it was always easy to raise a squabble by dilating on the proposed harbour improvements. Every other man in the Colony had a cut-and-dried scheme in his pocket, which he was prepared to discuss at a moment's notice. The question shattered whist parties, and parted friends of long standing. Only those who refused to be tempted into the lists, and saw beneficial features in every scheme framed by amateur engineers were able to weather the storm of angry debate. At length an official scheme was produced and that scheme is now accepted. It is safe to say that few in Singapore agree that it is the best scheme that could have been framed. It is certainly a costly affair; that it will prove a valuable to the port as its originators believe is very problematical. Years must elapse before its advantages become apparent, but at least the question is settled for the moment. The correspondence which ensued over the tender submitted by Sir John Jackson, Ltd., was unusually brief, considering the immense sum at stake. There was a short account of the conditions under which the Telok Ayer key wall should be built, a reference to the composition of the west and inner south mole, and certain requirements as to the

deposit of surety money. The time for the construction of the improvements was extended from five and a half to six years. The contractors stipulated that while they were to be bound to carry out the east and south moles if ordered within two years, the Crown Agents would be bound to give the Company the option of carrying out this work at the quoted rates, should it be decided to proceed with it at any date before the completion of the first contract, and in the event of the cost of labour in the interval between two years of this date and such date of order having advanced then at such reasonably increased rates as may be agreed upon with the engineers appointed by the Crown Agents. The contractors offered to deposit £20,000 in Consols or equally good securities, which would remain in the hands of the Department until ten per cent. of the work had been performed. A question arose as to the event of the works being suspended by causes beyond their control the securities should be handed back to them. The Crown Agents replied: "We agree to the remainder of your proposals as to the security, except that we cannot bind the Government to do indefinite an undertaking as the return of the securities should the works be suspended by causes beyond your control. Should the works be suspended through the act of God or the King's enemies we have no doubt that an application from you would be considered by the Government." That was not entirely satisfactory to Sir John Jackson, Ltd., who desired a specific undertaking by the Crown Agents, and finally the latter agreed to release the securities if the works are suspended by the act of God or the King's enemies, or in consequence of an order to suspend the works issued by the Colonial Government. The work will accordingly proceed forthwith. The subject, therefore, enters the sphere of practical life, and Singaporeans have the doubtful pleasure of having their gloomy prognostications fulfilled or otherwise. At any rate, they will no longer be arguing in the dark, for theory will give place to ocular demonstration.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

The Japanese papers are seriously discussing the action of the Government in seeking to restrict the introduction of foreign capital into that country. Since the conclusion of the war, many private firms have been in negotiation with foreign financiers enable them to extend their operations. It is the belief that Japan is on the eve of great commercial developments, and money is necessary if the new era of prosperity is to be caught at the flood. But the Government is decidedly averse to the wholesale borrowing which is necessary if the required increase in capital is to be obtained. The Government has ordered it to be made known that if capital is wanted the Nippon Kogyo Ginko, a semi-official institution, is prepared to grant loans at low rates of interest. According to the *Mainichi of Osaka* the Government learnt that the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Co. had negotiated a British loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent. interest, the amount receivable being £922 per £100, less commission and fees. The transaction was generally regarded in Japan as a satisfactory one, but the Government questioned the wisdom of the Company's action, urging that the cost of the loan was too high and making various other objections. Later on, the Kansai Railway obtained a foreign loan of £1,000,000 on still better terms, the interest being 4½ and the amount receivable £92 per £100. The Government, however, again showed dissatisfaction, and it took means to make its displeasure known to the Company. Eventually the Government advised the latter to deposit half the amount of the loan with the Kogyo Ginko, and with this suggestion the Company complied. Thereupon, according to the *Mainichi's* information, the Bank utilised the ¥5,000,000 thus obtained in purchasing Exchange Bills. The Railway Company, however, only complied with the Government's proposal in a half-hearted way, for it immediately began to withdraw its deposit until now a very small portion of the amount handed over to the Kogyo Ginko remains in the hands of that institution. The fact seems to be that the Government of Japan have failed to convince private enterprises that it is better to secure loans in the country to the exclusion of foreign money. Thwarted in their efforts to direct trade in the direction of the Bank, the Government have been considering other methods to prevent the contracting of outside debts, without success however. It is suggested that the authorities have instituted a kind of fishing inquiry in various parts of the country in order to ascertain any intention to negotiate for foreign capital which may be obtained. Finally, it is now asserted that the Government has taken the more overt action of instructing the Prefectural Governors to exert their influence to send seekers after foreign capital to the Kogyo Bank. The Government may be actuated by sound motives in attempting to keep monetary transactions within the country, but interference with private concerns is seldom desirable or advisable. If the terms of the Bank supported officially are sufficient to induce business then it may be assumed that merchants and companies will not look farther afield, but competition is the breath of business life, and if foreign capitalists can and do offer better conditions, no Government, not even an autocracy, can influence the situation. The *Kobe Herald*, referring to this question, says that: "It is

more than doubtful if the creation of a monopoly in favour of a privileged institution would be a satisfactory way of exercising the necessary supervision. It must be confessed that the intentions with which the Government is credited, when taken in conjunction with the nationalisation of the railways and various similar projects, indicate a tendency to interfere with the rights and activities of private enterprise which is calculated to give rise to serious apprehensions. Undoubtedly, such touting on the part of the Government is not dignified nor useful. It would not be tolerated by business men of the United Kingdom or America, and however patriotic the Japanese may be it is not likely to be acquiesced in by them. For, after all, business is not conducted on philanthropic lines. The country which seeks to retain all its interests within its own bounds is liable to find that the foreign markets can also play the same game. Japanese firms, however, are too shrewd to be guided by the molly-coddling policy of the Government, which has enough to do in rejuvenating the country after her late trials without interfering with private enterprise.

SIAM'S CURRENCY.

(25th May.)

From the *Bangkok Times* we reproduced yesterday the announcement that the Siamese Government is considering arrangements for the introduction of a gold coinage. Commenting on the announcement, our contemporary observes that it is a reminder of the success of the steps that were taken three and a half years ago to place the currency on a gold basis. No date has yet been fixed, but various technical points are up for decision, and the present intention is to issue the new coins within the next twelve months. The practical fixing of exchange at about the Government rate has been attained much more speedily than probably any one expected. Steadiness has been the distinguishing feature of the exchange market for the latter half of the period that has elapsed since the Mint was closed, and now that the Government gives a guarantee to prevent the exchange value of the local currency from falling below the Treasury selling price, all danger of serious fluctuation is rendered impossible. A gold coinage can, therefore, be safely introduced, and the two coins proposed ought to prove a great convenience. There will, of course, be a double standard of value, Siam has more than one currency problem to solve, but these are subsidiary and much satisfaction must be felt at the success with which the main problem has been dealt with. The conspicuous success that has marked the reform of the currency of the Kingdom has had its reflex on the prosperous condition of the trade of the country—a condition, which is certain of being capable of still greater development once the currency of the country is placed, as it is now, on a position wherefrom all the disadvantages of instability are removed.

FRANCE IN SOUTH CHINA.

We are pleased to be able to give prominence to the official denial, which reaches us through the courtesy of M. Liebert, Consul for France in Hongkong, of the accuracy of the report emanating from Peking on the subject of the alleged understanding for the withdrawal of French troops from Lungchow, and not Liuchow, as erroneously reported. On the 22nd inst., our correspondent at Shanghai wired the information, which had evidently reached the Northern Settlement from the Chinese capital, that "it is announced that France has come to an understanding with China with regard to her garrison in South China. She agrees to withdraw her troops from Liuchow [Lungchow] conditionally. French troops will be withdrawn if China allows her, as a *quid pro quo*, the right to construct a railway from Liuchow to Kweilin." This report appeared to M. Liebert, like many of its predecessors which had gained currency during the past twelve months, to have originated from sources not too friendly to French interests in this part of the Chinese Empire. It was quite recently stated in the Press in the North and the report subsequently reproduced in the South that H. B. Liu Shao-nien, Governor of Kwangsi province, had sent a dispatch to the Waiwupu charging the French from Tonkin with promiscuously invading non-treaty towns in Kwangsi and establishing houses and godowns in them, even going so far as to purchase secretly land from private individuals without the authorisation of the local officials, all of which were in violation of the Chinese treaties with France. The Governor asked the Waiwupu, it was stated, to lodge a strong protest with the French Government and stated that he himself intended to address the French Consul in Kweilin, the provincial capital; at the same time he suggests to the Waiwupu that some arrangement should be come to with the French Government by which a limit must be set to the number of French troops, quartered at present in the treaty port of Lungchow, near the Kwangsi-Tonkin borders. These troops, by the way, the report proceeded to state, were introduced into Kwangsi when the recent insurrection in that province was at its height, two years ago, on the plea that they were necessary for the protection of French trade in that port of Kwangsi, although a brigade of disciplined troops from Hupeh had been sent to Lungchow for that very purpose. This and others are the specimen of the tales which are decidedly inimical to France in South China. Ever watchful of the best interests of his country, M. Liebert, faithful to his charge, cabled the substance of the Shanghai message, of the 22nd inst., to the Governor-General at Hanoi. The categorical reply from M. Beau, which we have the privilege of reproducing textually in our telegram columns, is an emphatic denial of the allegations which we are glad to be the medium of stating have no foundation in fact. The consular representative for France in Hongkong asserted, in an interview with a representative of this journal, that the conduct of political affairs

of his country in China was honest and entirely above board, and he welcomed the opportunity to place before the public the exact position of his country in South China. The relations of high French officials with the Chinese authorities are of the most cordial character, and we have the authoritative statement, native reports notwithstanding, that the intercourse of the Taotai of Lungchow and the French authorities in the Indo-Chinese frontier is maintained on a most friendly basis. There is no good reason why so amicable an understanding should not always exist. In the recently published Decennial Report issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs we can glean no fact in the historical epitome for the period prejudicial to the interest of the Republic. We learn that the work of the delimitation of the Kwangsi-Tonkin frontier, which recommenced in 1892, was completed in June, 1894. The French and Chinese officers appointed to make maps of the frontier line from Ping-chi-kuan to the Yunnan border began their surveys in January, 1891, and in April of the same year they returned to Lungchow to complete maps, which were signed and exchanged in June. A single disputed point was referred to Peking for settlement. In June, 1894, Colonels Gallieni and Vallieres arrived from Langson, bringing with them a new set of maps of the Kwangsi-Tonkin frontier, embodying the alterations made. These maps, replacing those of June, 1892, were signed and copies exchanged in the Taotai's yamen. No points were left unsettled, and the tedious work of defining the frontier was at last ended. It might be interesting to learn that, on the 18th April, 1900, the Comptoir Français du Tonkin, the only foreign firm established there closed its business at Lungchow, having sold about one-half of its goods to a Chinese storekeeper, who has himself opened a branch store at Talung, on the frontier. On the 7th May a French school-master arrived there, and, on the 14th July, opened a French school by order of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The population of the city of Lungchow is about the same as it was ten years ago, i.e., about 20,000 inhabitants. The composition, character, and occupation of the people have not been subject to any material change. The actual number of troops on the frontier is not ascertainable. There are twenty camps, containing, it is said, some 10,000 men. The number of Foreign residents in and about Lungchow on the 1st December, 1901, was eleven in all—ten French and one British.

THE ORIENTAL TRADE.

No people are more alive to their interests in the immense possibilities of the development of trade with China than are the Americans, who are making every effort to seize the tide at its flood when trade shall resume its normal course as soon as the unsettled condition of the country once overmastered by extraneous conditions following the Russia-Japan war. Hence the views expressed by representatives of the mercantile community of the States resident in the East are always worth noting. An American, long resident in Japan, has written to the *New York Post* a discussion of the requisites of Oriental trade. He repeats with the authority of long experience what an American journal says it has often tried to impress upon their merchants and manufacturers. If their trade is to go farther than flour, cotton and petroleum, they must study the demands of the Oriental market and meet them in their manner of manufacturing and packing. The writer of the letter says it is a matter of personal knowledge with him that Americans, when told that goods of a certain grade, packed in a special manner, are required for the Asiatic market, have answered: "We do not pack that way. If buyers want our goods they must take them as we prepare them." When told that they should learn the language of the market they seek, the answer is: "Let them learn English. We have no time to learn their language." These observations have called forth some pertinent comments of a prominent paper in the Pacific coast. The *Call* remarks, the English and Germans learn enough Chinese and Japanese for the purposes of trade. Therefore the American insurance companies and commercial houses in China and Japan are managed by other than Americans, by Europeans who speak the language of the country. To this there is one notable exception. The Standard Oil Company, in its Asiatic operations, makes a specialty of employing Americans who speak the language of the market with which it is dealing. It is said that at present the only chance for commercial employment in the East, for the few Americans who are studying Chinese and Japanese in American colleges, is with that company. Even then the students of Japanese, when they arrive, find it necessary, in many cases, to make up for errors in the college instruction. "In teaching both Chinese and Japanese in our colleges," our contemporary states, "the literary language alone is deemed worth attention. In Japanese the colloquial language is scrupulously avoided and the students are taught Sinitic-Japanese, which is of no use in trade, for it is the literary language, for sermons, lectures and addresses and text composition. The substructure of Japanese and Chinese is the colloquial tongue, the language of common intercourse and trade. The literary language is the superstructure. Our college chairs of Oriental languages should teach the practical, colloquial tongue first, and thoroughly; then the student may go further if he need or choose to do so. When students who have no knowledge of the colloquial tongue go out to the East, they find the literary language of no, or little, assistance in acquiring the colloquial, which alone they can use in trade and business. It seems strange that after so many years of contact with the Orient we find ourselves so little prepared with the means of getting the trade we ought to have. If our commerce is to be confined to flour and raw textile fiber, its

proportions will never justify our expectations. It does seem as though our two great California universities should supply the men needed in that trade with a working knowledge of the commercial, or colloquial language of China and Japan." In support of its assertions, the *Call* advances the suggestion that direct contact is required for the best conditions of trade, and knowledge of the language is absolutely necessary to make it effective. At present, as American Consuls in the Orient report, the attempts to make trade are by correspondence. They say that while English and German merchants are prompt in response to correspondence, American often make no reply at all, or, as in several cases observed, the reply runs: "We shall be glad to fill all orders you send, but upon our own terms and conditions." As the other party's wishes are ignored in advance, no request comes back for a statement of "our own terms and conditions," and there is no trade. "Under these circumstances," the article from which we quote concludes, "it is not surprising that Japan is getting trade in China that we might have, and that our European rivals are getting trade in both empires that should be ours. If there is a boy in California who wants a profitable career as a merchant in the Orient, let him employ a bright Chinese who can teach him the colloquial Cantonese dialect, which is spoken also by the Koreans. He will have no difficulty in finding a Japanese schoolboy, who can teach him the trade language of that country. A vocabulary of a thousand words in each will equip an American for Oriental trade. The time spent will be more profitably employed than in the merely intellectual pleasure of acquiring Greek and Latin. Chinese and Japanese are older tongues than these, and they are not dead languages yet, though they have undergone evolution from their primitive form. If the Pacific Ocean is to become an American lake, we must know the languages spoken and the possibilities of commerce on the Oriental shore of our big pond."

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE STRANDED "ROON."

SALVAGE VESSEL DESPATCHED.

Shanghai, 19th May.
The Norddeutscher Lloyd s.s. *Roon*, which went ashore on a rock off Kotsushima Island [as reported in our telegram columns last evening] is in a dangerous position. All the passengers and crew have been safely landed and taken to Moji, sufficient caretakers being left on board.
The Japanese salvage steamer *Hagura* has been despatched to the *Roon*.

Later.

The s.s. *Roon* is found to be in a more favourable position, and the weather conditions are favourable. H.G.M.S. *Hansa* (not the Japanese salvage vessel) is assisting in towing her off the rocks. Further particulars to-morrow.

The s.s. *Roon* is a steel twin-screw steamer of 8,133 registered tonnage, built in 1902, by J. C. Tecklenburg, at Bremen, for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steam Navigation Company. Her length is 433.9 feet, breadth 55.8, and depth 36 feet, and she is registered in Bremen. The above telegram was kindly furnished to a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* by Messrs. Melchers and Co.—Ed., H.K.T.]

CHINESE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS.

MINISTERS DISSATISFIED WITH CHINA'S ANSWER.

WAITING A REPLY TO BRITAIN'S PROTEST.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st May, 12.15 p.m.

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking has held a conference to consider the probable effect of the appointment of Chinese officials to the office of High Commissioners of Customs.

The conference arrived at the conclusion that the reply of the Chinese Government to the joint protest presented by Great Britain and the United States is unsatisfactory.

It has been decided that before further steps should be taken in the matter the Diplomatic Body will await the reply to the second and stronger protest which was lodged by Great Britain.

[Last Monday, we published a telegram from our representative in Shanghai stating that the British and American Ministers at Peking had presented a vigorous protest against the appointment of Chinese officials to be High Commissioners of the Imperial Maritime Customs. It was contended that such appointments would deprive Sir Robert Hart of the powers which were conferred on him, and would lead to uncertainty and loss of prestige. At the same time it was reported that the French and German Ministers seemed to be indifferent one way or the other. Evidently, the apathy of the foreign diplomats at Peking has changed to an active interest in the dominating power of the Imperial Customs, which is not to be wondered at, considering that the personnel of the services comprises all nationalities. In response to the British-American protest, the Chinese Government issued an explanation to the effect that the Commissioners had been appointed simply with the view of preventing complications arising in the possible event of Sir Robert Hart's retirement. That did not satisfy the British Minister who presented another protest, to which no reply has yet been received.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE "ROON."

SUCCESSFULLY RE-FLOATED.

TO BE DOCKED AT NAGASAKI.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st May, 12.15 p.m.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship *Roon*, which went ashore off Mutsushima, has been re-floated. She proceeded to Nagasaki where she has now arrived, and will be docked for repairs.

[We are informed by Messrs. Melchers & Co., the Hongkong agents of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, that the steamship *Roon* was successfully re-floated at 6 p.m. on Saturday. In company with H.G.M.S. *Hansa*, which went to the rescue of the stranded vessel, the *Roon* proceeded to Nagasaki, and as we now learn, she has arrived there safely.—Ed., H.K.T.]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

WAIWUPU OBJECTS TO BRITISH AGREEMENT.

VICEROY SHUM INSTRUCTED TO AMEND ITS TERMS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 21st May, 3.50 p.m.

The Waiwupu have decided to send instructions to Viceroy Shum to amend the terms of the Kowloon-Canton railway draft agreement for the construction of the line, which had been made between His Excellency and the representative of a British syndicate.

It is stated that the Waiwupu do not consider the draft signed by the Viceroy as being entirely satisfactory.

[According to a Canton despatch which was published recently, Viceroy Shum signed the rough draft of an agreement with Mr. J. O. P. Maud, representing a British syndicate, for the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway. The syndicate was to lend to China funds for the entire construction of the line, said loan and interest thereon to be guaranteed by the like on salt in Kwangtung province, and so long as the loan was not repaid the working and control of the line were to be in the hands of the syndicate. The details of the draft agreement were sent to Peking for the approval of the Waiwupu, who, it appears, are not at one with the Viceroy as to the advisability of accepting its terms as it stands.—Ed., H.K.T.]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

VICEROY SHUM'S AGREEMENT.

WAIWUPU'S OBJECTION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd May, 2.30 p.m.

The agreement recently concluded between His Excellency Viceroy Shum and the representative of the British and Chinese Corporation has not found favour with the Waiwupu. The specific objection of the Chinese Foreign Office is to the fourth Article of the Agreement.

FRANCE IN SOUTH CHINA.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM LIUCHOW.

CHINA'S QUID PRO QUO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd May, 2.30 p.m.

It is announced that France has come to an understanding with China with regard to her garrison in South China.

She agrees to withdraw her troops from Liuchow conditionally.

French troops will be withdrawn if China allows her, as a *quid pro quo*, the right to construct a railway from Liuchow to Kweilin.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

BARON KOMURA APPOINTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd May, 2.30 p.m.

In succession to Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Government have appointed Baron Komura Japanese Ambassador to London.

EMPEROR INTERVENES.

IMPOSSIBLE CUSTOMS CONDITIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 23rd May, 12.35 p.m.

The British protest regarding the appointment of Commissioners to the Customs has been presented.

All the Ministers are at one with the British representative.

The Emperor has issued a rescript to the effect that the appointment of the Commissioners will not take effect immediately.

THE "LOKSANG" INQUIRY.

THE COURT'S FINDING.

OFFICERS EXONERATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th May, 2.35 p.m.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Loksang* has been concluded.

The Court found that the officers were not to blame for the accident and were not negligent in the navigation of the vessel.

The Court ordered that the Captain pay the costs of the inquiry.

The s.s. *Loksang* was on a voyage from Shanghai to Chefoo and Newchwang when she went badly aground on North Point, about fifty miles west of Newchwang, on the eastern side of the Gulf of Liaotung, on the 21st ult. She was subsequently refloated, and proceeded to Tsingtau for temporary repairs. The *Loksang* has since been drydocked at the Tungshadoo dock, Shanghai, where her damages will be made good.—Ed., H.K.T.]

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

CENTRAL ASIAN UNDERSTANDING.

CHINESE APPREHENSION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 24th May, 2.40 p.m.

A despatch from Peking announces that the conference of the English and Russian Legations has arrived at a settlement on the question of the dominant authority in Central Asia.

It is apprehended by the Chinese Government that an Anglo-Russian agreement, with reference to Tibet, will speedily be arrived at.

An understanding between the two Governments relating to Mongolia and the New Dominion is also believed to be approaching an early conclusion.

[A Reuter telegram, of the 17th inst., to the effect that the English and Russian Legations in Peking had agreed to a statement, said to be substantially true, has been made public in Berlin about a convention being about to be concluded between Great Britain and Russia. The convention is reported to be the means for settling outstanding difficulties between the two Powers in Persia and Central Asia.—Ed., H.K.T.]

THE CONTROL OF THE CUSTOMS.

CHINA ASSERTIVE.

CANNOT BE HELD INTERFERENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th May, 2.45 p.m.

A most important announcement has been made by the Chinese Government in reference to the appointment of the High Commissioners to the Imperial Maritime Customs.

It announces that the appointment lies within the sovereign rights of the State.

The Emperor asserts that His Majesty cannot listen to any interference in the exercise of his rightful privileges, as such interference conflicts with the prerogative of an independent Sovereign.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

INDIFFERENT AS TO HER PREFERENCES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th May, 2.45 p.m.

A Peking despatch published to-day leads to the belief that Japan does not intend to avail herself of any preferences she might be entitled to claim with reference to privileges in Manchuria.

LEASE OF PULO LAUT.

"TIMES" REPORT AFFIRMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 26th May, 4.05 p.m.

Notwithstanding the contradiction in the House of Commons, it is certain that Germans have acquired a lease of the port of Pulo Laut.

It is intended that the port should be used as a naval station.

[Official.]

FRANCE AND SOUTH CHINA.

A CHINESE CANARD.

OFFICIAL FRENCH DENIAL.

[From Governor-General, Indo-China, Hanoi, to Consul for France, Hongkong].

-May 25, 1906.

Please contradict flatly information *Hongkong Telegraph* concerning supposed consent by France for withdrawing French troops said to be stationed in the region of Lungchow.

Not only have we never had any military forces beyond our frontiers of Indo-China, but our intercourse with the Taotai of Lungchow is excellent.

The policing of both sides of the borders between Tonkin and China goes on in the most friendly conditions by Chinese forces on one side and Franco-Annamites on the other. Besides our military territories on our side of the frontier have recently been transferred to the Civil Administration.

(Signed), BEAU.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

DISCHARGED, WITH A CAUTION.

24th inst.

The report, which was circulated in the city yesterday to the effect that a Chinaman—one of the crew of the C. P. R. Company's steamer *Empress of China*—had committed suicide on board that vessel yesterday afternoon, was to some extent highly exaggerated. On inquiries being made this morning we learn that a Chinaman attempted suicide on board that vessel yesterday, but that he was not a member of the crew. This Chinaman, whose name is Chu Muk Lung, was formerly a hawker in Vancouver, and when the vessel left that port for the Far East, he boarded her as a steerage passenger, homeward bound. Everything went well until near Japan when quarrelsomeness, arising, it was said, from his being a hawker, and his actions whenever he had a chance, and his actions on the vessel were very peculiar. The doctor of the *Empress of China* had the hawker summoned, after he had been informed of some of his tricks, and examined the man. It is said that as a result of the examination the man was pronounced insane. He was promptly placed under lock and key, and guard kept over him to 222 that nothing rash was done. On the arrival of the steamer in Hongkong the man was released, and the intention of picking his gear. The master at arms—James Gardiner—who was on duty near by, suddenly heard a noise and on investigating saw Chu Muk Lung attempting to cut his throat with a razor. Assistance was called, the man was overpowered, and, when the police arrived, he was given in custody. The alleged insane man did not succeed in cutting his throat deep enough to necessitate his transportation to hospital. He is now in a cell at the Tsung-tsin Police Station, with a guard near at hand, and he will be placed before a Magistrate to-morrow morning.

25th inst.

Chu Muk Lung, a hawker, who arrived on board the *Empress of China* from Vancouver, recently, was charged with attempting to commit suicide on board that vessel in the harbour. The particulars of the case were reported in last night's issue of this paper.

On being asked why he wanted to kill himself, defendant laughed, and passing his finger across his throat, said that he was only doing that with the razor.

Two Chinamen, who came across with defendant, said his mind was unbalanced, and undertook to take care of the accused, and see him lodged in the Tung Wa Hospital.

His Worship discharged the accused with a caution.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

PRISONER ON TRIAL.

25th inst.

Li Sang, a farmer, was brought up on remand this afternoon, at the Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn, charged with the manslaughter of a farmer named Chan Yeung So Kua Wai, in the New Territory, in April last.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty." Mr. R. F. C. Master, in the firm of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, prosecuted, and Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, defended. Sergeant Kerr watched the case on behalf of the police.

Mr. Master said that before proceeding with the case he would ask his Worship to reduce the charge from that of murder to one of manslaughter.

In outlining the case, Mr. Master said that the deceased and the defendant lived in the village of So Kua Wai, in the Ping Shan district, New Territory. Both men belonged to different clans. On April 16th there was a dispute in the village. It appears that the women from the Chan clan went and cut grass on a hill near the property of the Li clan. A few of the Li clan went up to the women, and seeing a man there, demanded that he should pay a fine of 2000 cash for cutting the grass. The head man refused to pay the penalty. The refusal caused a quarrel, and a day or two later a fight took place between both clans outside a temple. The defendant, who took part in the fight, was seen to strike the deceased on the head with a bamboo pole. The report of the fight was made at Ping Shan Police Station and it resulted in three men—including the deceased—being arrested. The case was taken before Mr. G. N. Orme, New Territory magistrate, and fined fifty cents each, for fighting. The defendant escaped. Fifteen days later a report was again made at the station to the effect that the defendant had returned. The police forthwith arrested him, and heard later that the deceased had died on May 3rd. The cause of deceased's death was due to abscess on the brain caused by a fractured skull.

Evidence was heard, and the case remanded.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 5th May amounted to 22,022.92 tons, and the sales during the period to 18,167.78 tons.

THE MILLIONAIRE IN THE FAR EAST.

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE'S NEW BOOK.

Some people dream in millions, just as Cecil Rhodes thought in continents; but Trevor Lawrence is a millionaire who has made his money in the millions sterling. He is "inordinately rich"—that is the first sentence in Mrs. Archibald Little's latest creation, "A Millionaire's Courtship." He came into a hundred thousand a year on his father's death, and when we meet him he does not know what he is worth, which is a comfortable position to be in, and one which most of us would accept without a moment's hesitation. The other *dramatis personae* are Lady Morten, his sister, who looks upon her brother as a sort of demi-god, who can do no wrong; Lady Lilian, an indefinite sort of creature, all flounces and frills and poses, with a weakness for scandal, a habit of back-biting and a lack of personality; given to all sorts of fads and foibles, from strong drink to Christian Science. She is married to a minister, and lives in a castle. Then there are two young rascals, sons of Lady Morten, who are a trial to the flesh. A Lord Morten is something in the diplomatic line in St. Petersburg, but he does not count for much. There is a Consul-General at Hankow, a grand old man, and his daughter Betty, the heroine. Also numerous individuals who hail from Shanghai.

Trevor Lawrence being sick of the world, and having money to burn, decides to take a trip to China, and Lady Morten, his sister, decides to go with him in his private yacht. In the second chapter they arrive at Hongkong, and immediately discuss the Chinese custom of foot-binding. Lady Morten remarks that "England has done all it could be expected to do" in Hongkong. To which the millionaire replies: "Except teach the Chinese laws of sanitation, and force them to unbind their women's feet."

"It would be un-English to interfere with the domestic customs of another race," said she. "A great many things are un-English, which yet may be very desirable," replied her brother. "We punish cruelty to children in England. Why should we permit it in Hongkong? Do you think it would be great Chinese to lock up in here to enjoy the advantages of a free port and just tribunals? Chinese are too practical for that. And most of those here are probably ashamed of foot-binding. But custom is too strong for them to do away with individually. They would probably be grateful for our help in the matter."

"I dare say he may be right," said Lady Morten afterwards to the Governor's wife. "But that is what I am always so afraid of about Trevor, that all his brilliant abilities will be wasted from his always fancying he knows what other people are wishing and feeling."

"No one can tell what the Chinese are wishing and feeling. I have been here twenty years and have not the least idea," said a permanent official.

The Governor's wife looked from one to the other, wondering how to please them both, evidently her duty in her position. It did just occur to her *en passant* that although very worthy, very worthy indeed, no one would ever have attributed very brilliant abilities to the permanent official.

The General's wife, on learning that Lawrence is a multi-millionaire, determines that, if possible, he may be induced to take one of her daughters off her hands, and a picnic is arranged to Aberdeen, but from the match-making mamma's point of view the excursion, is a fiasco. Lawrence is not to be inveigled into an engagement, and the General's daughter has, in the end, to be content with the A.D.C. There is a tip to Macao, where the millionaire spends "long hours in the romantic melancholy of Camoens' grove" and incidentally meets "the long-legged child," in other words, Betty, a most precocious being, who suggests that Trevor Lawrence should do some good with his money. "Why not run a line of steamers on the upper Yangtze and build this railway through from Burma?" she says. And that is the idea which engrosses the mind of the Englishman until he determines to carry the idea into effect. It will be recognised that this is a millionaire in a very true. He will have no companies to interfere with his project; he must be supreme head and himself furnish the capital.

The scene shifts to Shanghai where Lawrence and Lady Morten are involved in a round of frivolity, and incidentally become mixed up in some love affairs, including an elopement. The "long-legged child," with her father the Consul-General, appears on the scene again; the British official being on his way to resume his duties at Hankow. At Shanghai, Betty discards short frocks and becomes a young woman—the dresses being supplied by Lawrence, who assumes the role of protector and guardian. It is rather an unusual idea, but it may pass.

From Shanghai the travellers proceed up the Yangtze to the province of Szechuan, where they have various adventures. They have a chef, valet, maid, and all the appurtenances of civilised life, for Trevor Lawrence is what may be described as a managing man. They encounter with a party of English lady missionaries, which gives Mrs. Little an opportunity of dilating on the self-sacrificing labours of missionaries in China. At last they meet the officials whose assistance has to be obtained if the railway is to be built. The millionaire's dream is to have a railway from Rangoon to Hankow, with branch lines to Suifu and Chentsu along which to bring the material for the great Yunnan Railway, the Great South Asian, ultimately to run direct from Calcutta to Shanghai.

A new trip is being brought out to work on the upper reaches of the Yangtze. The sons of Lady Morten disappear and eventually turn up as cabin boys on a steamer respectively on the new vessel. Meanwhile a warmer feeling than mere friendship is growing up between the millionaire and Betty; there are the usual vicissitudes which mark the course of true love, but at length all comes right, and as a wedding present from her husband, Betty gets a sheaf of telegrams stating that the South Asian railway is a reality. Trevor Lawrence is raised to the peerage, the Consul-General at Hankow becomes H.B.M. Minister at Peking, and all's well.

Mrs. Archibald Little has written a captivating story, brimful of life and incident, surcharged with Chinese scenes and customs, and always readable. Those who know China best will best appreciate the description of Chinese modes of thought, that modernity which clashes with antiquity. Mrs. Little has added to her already high reputation as a novelist by this volume with its Far Eastern background. "A Millionaire's Courtship," by Mrs. Archibald Little: Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, London.

THERE are 5 pillar-boxes on the Peak, 10 in Victoria and 10 in Kowloon. The number of articles posted in these during 1905 was 92,170, as against 66,746 in 1904, and 48,110 in 1903. This is a complete justification, writes the Postmaster General, of the appointment of special messengers to clear these boxes instead of leaving that duty to postmen whose punctuality had to be sacrificed to the varying demands of delivery.

TRADE-MARK PROSECUTION.

A QUESTION OF CHINESE MEDICINES.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Wong Kooning Tai, of 147, Hollywood Road, summoned Yik King Hoi, of 193, Hollywood Road, for having falsely applied to certain Chinese medicines, a mark, so nearly resembling the complainant's registered trade-mark, as to be calculated to deceive purchasers. It was also alleged that defendant had in his possession certain dies, blocks, machines, or other instruments with the same intent.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hett, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended.

Mr. Brutton said that the complainant was a herb dealer, of Hollywood Road. It appears that he had been doing business for the last six or seven years. For the last forty years complainant's family had used a trade-mark, which was registered in 1897. The defendant was formerly in the employ of complainant. At the beginning of this year he left the shop and opened an establishment of his own, in the same street, and carried on a similar trade.

Mr. Grist said that, in order to facilitate the business of the Court, he would say that his client did not carry on business in the Colony. In fact, the prosecution had summoned the wrong man.

His Worship asked whether the summons could not have been altered.

Mr. Grist said that could not be done, now. The licence was issued in the name of another man, and that man was willing to come forth and say so.

Mr. Brutton remarked that according to his information defendant was the man carrying on the herb business referred to.

Mr. Grist said that it was his intention of calling the other man as his witness, and the latter would be able to say that he carried on the business. The defendant was only an employee in the firm.

Mr. Brutton observed that it was a very peculiar point. He wrote to the defendant, and since that date the mark used by him had been somewhat changed.

Mr. Grist said that it was for his learned friend to prove that the trade-mark had been infringed. There were only three words in complainant's trade-mark which appeared in defendant's mark. Those three words had been in use among tea dealers for about 200 years. The words were given by a monk, for that was his name.

His Worship—I had better remand the case sine die.

Mr. Grist—Yes, your Worship, and allow the proper people to be called.

The case was accordingly adjourned until Tuesday, 29th instant.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

REPORT FOR 1905.

Mr. F. J. Badley, the superintendent of the Fire Brigade, has issued the annual report for his department for 1905. We gather therefrom that there were 32 fires and 77 incidents during last year, as against 57 and 64 in 1904. The estimated damage caused by fires was \$327,425.00 and by incidents \$1,708.00. The brigade turned out 48 times during the year. There was an intermittent supply of water in the mains from 27th February to 28th March, during which period sea water was used as much as possible in order to save the fresh water. Three fires occurred in the harbour during the year.

ARSON.

There were two prosecutions for arson. The first was in connection with the fire at No. 168, Hollywood Road, where ten persons lost their lives. Two men were arrested and convicted at the criminal sessions and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The second was in connection with the fire at No. 402, Des Vaux Road West. Two men were arrested and sentenced at the criminal sessions and sentenced to seven and five years imprisonment, respectively.

The conduct of the brigade has been good. The deputy superintendent (Captain Lyons) returned from leave on 15th February. During his absence Mr. Hallifax acted for him.

AFFRAY IN HONGKONG.

GERMAN SAILORS IN TROUBLE.

Carl Bruckner, engineer, of the German steamer *Lyseleem*, and Herman Gotsche, second officer of the same ship, were charged before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in Ship Street on Sunday night. The second defendant was further charged with assaulting a constable.

They pleaded not guilty.

The constable said that he was on duty in Ship Street at 10.30 p.m., on Sunday, when he was called by one of the inmates of a house to eject two men who were creating a disturbance. On going to the house he met the defendants coming down the staircase. A woman followed the defendants and accused them of assaulting her. When questioned the defendants said they were at disorderly. The second defendant held a bamboo stick, about 5 ft. long. After a few words had passed, the second defendant said to the policeman: "Get out, you English—, or I will knock your head off."

At this stage, witness snatched the bamboo stick from the second defendant, while the first challenged him to fight. The second defendant drew a pocket-knife, remarking, "I will cut your throat," enforcing his words by slashing at the policeman's face with the knife. Witness put up his left hand to ward off the blow, and the knife caught him on the back of the hand, between the knuckles of the third and fourth fingers. The defendants then ran away. The military police were called to assist, and witness caught the second defendant in Queen's Road; after a fierce struggle to escape, he was arrested, the first defendant following to the Station.

On arrival there, he also was placed under arrest and charged. The bruise on the second defendant's face was caused by his falling on the ground.

A soldier, who was on duty in Ship Street, appeared in Court, with his uniform besmeared with blood, and gave corroborative evidence. In reply to a question from the first defendant, witness said he did not see the constable strike defendant on the mouth, or knock out a couple of his teeth.

A man named Lohendorff, a guest at the Western Hotel, was called. He said that he saw the policeman strike the first defendant once, and then he departed.

After medical evidence his Worship sentenced the first defendant to pay a fine of \$10. The second man was fined \$5 on the first charge, one month's hard labour, without the option of a fine, on the second charge, and to pay the constable \$5 for damage done to his uniform.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

According to a Chinese gentleman resident in Hongkong, considerable excitement prevails in native commercial circles at Canton, and even in Hongkong at the present time regarding the attitude alleged to be taken up by the Canton Government, in reference to the railway scheme. According to our informant, the Canton Government is secretly plotting to get the Canton-Hankow railway constructed by the Government, and it is feared that, should this become a *fait accompli*, there will be trouble at Canton. Our informant further says that some time ago an advertisement appeared in the native newspapers at Canton calling the shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway to meet at the Yik Sin Tong on the 10th day of the 4th moon, in order that the chief manager and directors might be elected. Without any notification to the contrary, it is said, the meeting was held on the 1st day of the 4th moon, and ninety shareholders alone knew of the alteration in the date of the meeting and attended. However that may be, the meeting was called and an ex-compradore of Hongkong, who is also alleged to be a bankrupt, was elected by 150 votes—there were only 90 persons present—to be chief manager. This man is stated to be unpopular among the merchants in China, and his appointment to that influential position on the railway is alleged to have been through the influence of Viceroy Shum. This action is opposed by nearly every one interested in the construction of the line, and it is also against the Chinese Commercial Ordinance. No directors have yet been elected, although it is rumoured that the Viceroy has nominated eight men for the post. This interference of the Viceroy in the matter has caused great indignation among the Canton merchants and the outcome of the business is anxiously awaited.

In confirmation of the above, the following private telegram was received in Hongkong to-day:

"Peking, May 18.—Cantonese officials 'Peking strongly oppose railway organisation under protection of Viceroy Shum.'"

In consequence of the alleged high-handed methods of the Canton Viceroy, the vernacular papers at that port opened an attack on the authorities, with the result, it is said, that three journals have been suppressed, and the editors of others severely reprimanded. Some time last week, a new journal, calling itself the *West Tong Kung Po* (*Western News*) was sprung upon the public, but it is said that it has not "caught on." This newspaper, rumour says, is being run by the Cantonese authorities and the attitude it has taken up against certain persons interested in the welfare of the railway, as very hostile. What the Canton people are going to do is not known at present, but it is certain that they will fight the matter to the bitter end in order to keep the railway under popular control.

TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF.

THE PADRE TO ARBITRATE.

A Filipino woman came before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, to prosecute her husband—a watchman, on board a Canton steamer—for desertion and neglecting to support her.

His Worship—Cannot this matter be settled out of Court?

Complainant—No.

His Worship (to defendant)—Are you willing to take her back?—She is my wife. I want her back. Whenever I came ashore, she is never in the house, in fact, I was told that she made it a point to hide in other people's houses when I am ashore.

His Worship (to complainant)—Are you willing to go back?—No, I'm not. I want to be put in the Convent.

His Worship—No, no, no. You must go back.—If he is willing to turn over a new leaf, bring home his wages at the end of the month, and behave like a man should do, I will return.

Are you a Roman Catholic?—Yes.

Who is your priest?—I go to the cathedral and have no particular father—either Padre Spada or Padre Marie.

I had better remand the case to allow the priest to see the parties and to accompany the parties to the Cathedral to see their priest, and to try to bring matters to some settlement.

BRIDGE.

A HANDBOOK FOR PLAYERS.

We are in receipt of a copy of the first edition of the revised laws of Bridge, published and printed at the *Times of Ceylon Press*, Colombo. This handy little volume, *Cosmopolitan Bridge*, by "Red Lancer," is well got up, well expressed and well printed, and evidently aims at being the "Cavendish" of Bridge. As the author states in his preface, some of the assertions he makes and the opinions he puts forward may not appeal to English readers and players of the game—the very fascinating game—for he writes from the standpoint of an observer and a player of the game in many countries on the continent of Europe, and his cosmopolitan experience entitles him therefore to write with the authority of one who thoroughly knows and understands his subject. He learnt the game in France, and subsequently played it with subjects of many nations, and on this account he has acquired a more cosmopolitan and less insular system of play, the claims of which the great French master of the game, Deschappelles. When Bridge first became popular in England it was played on the same lines as whist, but now the laws have changed and this is the *raison d'être* of this little volume. Clearly "Red Lancer" is an authority on this game, and recognizes that its great charm is its infinite variety; a variety, however, which renders it the more difficult to write about and describe. But he overcomes this difficulty and even adds to the variety, far after rehearsing and criticizing the ruling laws and regulations, he gives a number of illustrated hands, and then proceeds to explain the meaning of the technical terms which slip so glibly from the lips of every Bridge-player. A novel feature of this little work and one which should appeal to all devotees of this attractive pastime, is a short chapter on the "Etiquette of Bridge," in which is laid down what a player may and may not do, a chapter which should be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by every intending player before he attempts to take a place at the Bridge-table. The work is well arranged as a book of reference, and, as no Bridge-player should be without it, it should command a ready sale. It is to be had of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., in Hongkong, and their branches in other ports.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to Major H. de T. Phillips, H.K.S.B., R.G.A., from 23rd May to 23rd October.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.

FURNISHING FUND APPEAL.

The following gifts received in response to the Chaplain's recent appeal are hereby gratefully acknowledged:

"Anonymous"	\$100
J. Benzeville, Esq.	50
Mr. and Mrs. F. Clayton	50
Name not to be published	25
H. W. Slade, Esq.	25
A. J. S. ("Chaplain's Fees") first instalment	25
Hon. Capt. Barnes-Lawrence	25
Mrs. Pinckney	20
"From two friends"	10
J. Hutchings, Esq.	10
Mrs. Bateson-Wright (and donation)	10
Mrs. Allen	5
Also received, with thanks, before the publication of the appeal:	
Commodore Williams, R.N.	\$10
J. A. Tarrant, Esq.	5

Total received by Rev. A. J. Stevens to date.....\$365

LAND SALES.

At the office of the Public Works Department, this afternoon, the letting by public auction sale was held, by order of His Excellency the Governor, of two lots of Crown land for a term of 21 years, and 75 years respectively. The first lot is known as Garden Lot No. 26, adjoining Rural Building Lot No. 28, situated at the Peak, containing 16,830 square feet, and bearing an annual rental of \$38. The upset price for this lot was \$180.

The second lot was also near Rural Building Lot No. 28, the Peak, and registered as Rural Building Lot No. 124, containing 1,500 square feet, and carrying an annual rental of \$8. The upset price for this lot was \$180.

There was no competition and these lots, on the fall of the hammer, became the property of Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist; the first for \$802 and the second for \$200, being \$20 above upset price in both instances.

THE BIKER DIV.

TWO RICKSHA COOLIES AND A TEN-CENT PIECE.

An amusing story of how one ricksha coolie fooled another of the tribe is related by a correspondent who witnessed the incident. A gentleman who was bound for Kowloon was driven to the Ferry wharf, and on arriving there he was dismounted. After the careless fashion of some people, he drew out a handful of coins from which to select a ten-cent piece, but in the hurry he spilled a few into the street. He managed to find all the money with the exception of a twenty-cent piece. It had fallen behind him and was promptly covered by the broad, flat foot of the ricksha man. "The fare" searched high and low for the missing money but to no avail. Even the coolie pretended to join in the search; he hobbled around on one foot, describing a circle, and centre being the hidden coin. Then the ferry-boy gave a hoot, and the gentleman made a dive for it, abandoning the money to its fate. Another ricksha coolie had seen the whole performance. It was his turn now, so up he ran and shouted "halves" or words to that effect. The first puller was indignant. Had he not earned the money by the sweat of his feet? Had he not swindled the "foreign devil" in capital style? Where would the money have been now if it hadn't been for his generosity and craft? Who brought the passenger to the wharf anyway? And it came to that let them fight for it. But the other was not to be won over by blandishments, chicanery or sophisms. He demanded half, that was his share, and he declared that he would not be happy till he got it. Me-while he interpersed his remarks with reflections on the pedigree of the swindler's parents, their habits, customs and failings, and the personal appearance of the coolie. The first coolie replied in the first style and all the elements seemed in order for a first-class "scrap." All at once the finder pretended that the reasons adduced by his friend why he should get a half share appealed to him so strongly that he would acquiesce in the proposal. Forthwith, he plunged his hand into his wallet, and after much search produced a ten-cent piece. The other coolie was so flabbergasted that he could hardly believe his eyes. That anybody should give up ten cents without a fight was too much for his intelligence. Coolie No. 1 picked up the twenty-cent piece, which had lain on the ground during the squabble, and with a kenial "By-by, see you soon, I hope," he made off at top speed, suddenly remembering that he had an engagement at the other end of the city. The other gazed after him with the coin which had been given to him. Then he walked across to the kerbstone, as if in a dream, and rang the coin on the granite slab. He rang it once; he rang it twice; he rang it three times. Then he flung back his head and howled. He filled the air with imprecations and clamour. The coin was counted: ten!

GAMBLING RAIDS.

AT HUNGHONG.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the police at Hungkong executed a gambling raid at No. 30, Berkeley Street, Hungkong, and effected the arrest of nineteen men. Evidence was heard at the Magistracy to-day to the effect that the door of the premises was open when the officers arrived. A *lucky* entered the room and watched the game for several minutes before the signal of "rush the house" was given. The gamblers used European cards to play *ngau pai*. The third coolie won this hand and collected the stakes, which amounted to \$2, twenty cents of which he threw in the "kitty" as commission for the house. The first man had to answer a charge of being the leader and keeper of the house, while the remainder were charged with gambling. The sergeant, who conducted the case, said that defendants were mostly dock hands; the first defendant had already been convicted for a similar offence, while a few of the defendants had as much as \$50 in their pockets. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined the first two defendants \$75 each, the others having to pay \$5 apiece.

AT WEST POINT.

Sergeant Gordon, of No. 7 Police Station, also made a raid last night at No. 3, U. Lok Lane, West Point, and left the premises with eleven gamblers, most of whom were street coolies, who were playing *ngau pai*. The defendants appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning. The first two coolies were charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with gambling on the premises. Evidence was led. His Worship found the first two defendants not guilty on the charge of keeping a common gaming house. All the defendants, however, were convicted of gambling and were fined \$2 each.

A GOOD JURY.

TOO VALUABLE TO BE EXEMPTED.

After the four cases had been disposed of at the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning and the Court was about to adjourn, His Honour, Mr. A. G. Wise, presiding Judge, said that as there was only one more case left to be heard he thought the jury who had helped him to dispose of four out of the five cases, need not trouble to return this morning.

His Honour, the Attorney General: Oh, but, my Lord, when we get hold of a good jury we should by no means let it go. I think they should come back.

His Honour: But probably their names will not be called.

The Attorney-General: They may, my Lord; I think they had better attend.

His Honour: Very well, Mr. Attorney-General. Of the jury, you will please return at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

CHINESE VOLUNTEERS.

CHINA AWAKENING.

The much talked of Chinese Volunteer Corps, which has been mentioned from time to time, has at last taken definite shape and it is stated the Corps has now been formed with a membership at present of 240, principally wealthy native bankers, merchants, compradors, clerks, etc. The new corps, the *Shanghai Mercury* of 15th inst. says, is to be composed at first of Infantry and Cavalry and as a start they have obtained forty very good horses. The uniforms have been made and are very neat. They are made in European style, of grey cloth, the trousers having two black stripes down the side; the blouse is trimmed with black braid and black edging round the collar and shoulder straps. The cap is very much like the American volunteer cap, being grey, with black edging and black visor and will have two small crossed flags as the badge of the corps. The buttons are of brass with dragon device. The uniform is finished off with a brown leather belt with a dragon device brass buckle, and black European Wellington boots complete the outfit. The parade ground to be used is a piece of land about ten mow in extent off the North Chekiang Road at the rear of the Mixed Court. The drill instructors are graduates of St. John's College and the American drill is to be adopted by the corps. Their first official drill will take place next Monday morning from 6.30 to 8 a.m. and will then be continued twice daily, the afternoon drill taking place from 5 to 6.30 p.m. They will not be supplied with arms for about three months as the Viceroy says that he wishes them to practice for that time, at the end of which he will enter into negotiations with the Viceroy and the Foreign Ministers at Peking on the subject of arms. Next Sunday at 1 p.m. there will be a meeting held on the parade ground to which all the influential Chinese officials, etc., will be invited and refreshments will be served after which the colours will be saluted. The intention is to raise the corps to a total strength of 5,000 for the purpose of quelling any disturbance, that might occur in the native city or outside the Settlement limits where a great many of the members reside and who are greatly alarmed at the constant recurrence of armed robberies. At present the corps is divided into two divisions, each being commanded by a captain and lieutenant.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FORGED BANKNOTES.

The May Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, His Honour the Judge, Mr. A. G. Wise, presiding.

The following juries were impanelled: Messrs. R. S. Judah, William Taylor, T. C. Gray, Will. E. West, Horace C. Olive, John Mitchell, and Ernest Playman.

The first case called was No. 3 on the Calendar, that of Ken Takura, a Japanese, who and three indictments, against him: two for uttering forged banknotes, and one for being in possession of forged banknotes purporting to be banknotes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Hon. the Attorney General instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, Crown solicitors, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, the prisoner being undefended, Mr. Kumataru Takamura was sworn in as interpreter.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty to the first two charges, but guilty to the third.

His Honour: What do you say, Mr. Attorney?

The Attorney-General: It might have been innocent possession, my Lord.

His Honour: Ask him if he knew they were forged, and intended to utter them.

Prisoner: Yes, but they were given to me.

His Honour: Oh! that won't do.

The Attorney-General: We'd better accept his plea as guilty on all counts and let it go to trial.

The Attorney General, in addressing the jury, explained the count of the indictment and said the prisoner went to the shop of Sang Chun and bought a brass watch and in payment tendered a forged banknote for \$10. He got the watch and the change and went away. Five days after he went to the shop of Chin Yik to buy a box. By a strange coincidence the box shop belonged to the man from whom the prisoner had bought the watch, and by a further coincidence, the very man from whom he had bought the watch and who had given him the forged banknote, was also in the box shop, and recognized the prisoner. The box of the box shop handed down some boxes and prisoner selected one, and tendered a \$10 note in payment. Sang Chun, the watchmaker, then had the prisoner arrested and taken to the Station, and there, on searching him, were found four \$10 notes, all of which were forgeries. He was charged with uttering forged notes, and with being in possession of forged banknotes, purporting to be banknotes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Prisoner said he did not know they were forgeries, they were paid to him by a visitor from Japan. But they had heard his plea and after they had heard the evidence he would call, it would be for them to consider whether the man was guilty or not and return a verdict in accordance with their convictions.

The watchmaker was called and corroborated the statement of the Attorney General, and was followed by the *fat* of the box-shop, who spoke to selling the box and being tendered the \$10 note produced.

Police Sergeant Lee stated that he searched prisoner at the police station and found one of the banknotes produced inside his gusset, and one inside his under pants, and as the man was shaking his body about another one fell out of his clothes. Prisoner was charged and said he bought a watch and tendered a \$10 note in payment, and as it was accepted and the change given him he did not know it was a

forgeries. He did not know until he was arrested that the notes were forgeries.

Mr. A. Murray, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, proved that the notes were all forgeries.

Asked what he had to say, prisoner said that on the 1st April 1905 Matsukuma Tandia went to his (prisoner's) boarding-house and gave him the first note, and two days later came back and gave him the next and advised him to go to Singapore. He did not think the notes were forged.

The Attorney-General: That is the case for the Crown, my Lord.

His Honour briefly addressing the jury, said they had heard the evidence and if they thought from it the prisoner was guilty they must say so, or if not guilty return a verdict accordingly on all three counts, and asked them to consider their verdict. The jury after two minutes' consultation returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on all counts against the prisoner.

The Attorney-General: Before you pass sentence, my Lord, I would point out that this uttering of forged notes is becoming very common.

His Honour: It is a serious offence, and a man guilty might be sentenced to life imprisonment. Ask the prisoner what he has to say before I pass sentence.

The prisoner said he had nothing to say, and his Honour sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour on each of the first two counts for five years, and to 18 months on the third count, the sentences to run concurrently—five years in all.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The same jury was sworn in, and the fourth case on the calendar, that of Chou King, charged with the manslaughter of Kwang Cheung on the 28th April at No. 33 Queen's Road, Central, was called. The Hon. the Attorney-General, Sir Henry Berkeley, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Dennys and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, prosecuted, prisoner being undefended.

The facts briefly were that prisoner went to the quarters of the deceased and wanted to sleep there, but the latter objected and told him to get out. Prisoner said he would sleep one more night there as it was too late to go elsewhere. Deceased said if he did not get out he would throw something at him. Prisoner refused to go and picked up a piece of wood about 18 inches in length and three inches square, and threw it at the deceased, by reason of which the man's death was brought about through a broken skull.

Evidence was given by eye-witnesses, and Dr. Bentley said that he examined the body of the deceased and found his skull badly fractured. The piece of wood produced would be sufficiently calculated to fracture a man's skull, if thrown with any force.

That concluded the case for the Crown.

Defendant said that on the night in question he went to his usual place in deceased's quarters to sleep, but deceased refused to let him in. Prisoner said he had been allowed to sleep there for nearly a month and deceased might let him sleep there one night more. Deceased said he would throw something at him if he did not go away at once. Prisoner again begged to be allowed to sleep there one night more, when deceased picked up a piece of wood and threw it at him and hit him on the head. Prisoner picked it up and threw it back and hit deceased on the head, and then ran away; but as he was not pursued, he only went to the ground floor and slept there. Next day Ah Wee went to prisoner and told him that Kwong Chuen was very sick and if he, prisoner, did not give him compensation he would be summoned. Prisoner said he had no money then, but if they would wait till he had finished his work he was engaged for he would give them money. Next day he was arrested. That's all he had to say

THE POLICING OF MANCHURIA.

JAPAN'S POSITION.

It is reported that Japan, coincident with the opening of Mukden and other cities in Manchuria, has addressed a communication to the Powers disclaiming all responsibility for the security of life and property of foreigners in Manchuria. So long as Manchuria remains under the sovereignty of China, the latter should assume responsibility, for what is taking place in the provinces as a matter of course, and in this respect Japan's declaration seems somewhat superfluous, according to the *Nippon*. It may be that inasmuch as Japanese martial law is still in force in certain parts of Manchuria the Japanese Government may have wished to prevent any misunderstanding arising as to the policing of the coun-

spheres where martial law is still operative, and the duration of that régime. In any case, Japan's declaration fails to make her position any clearer, and in fact makes it more

ambiguous than ever.

The opening of Manchuria and the adoption of the "equal opportunity" principle have been decided by a treaty, continues the *Nippon*, but as to the manner in which Manchuria is to be returned to China nothing has been decided. Submitting to the uncertainty of the position Japan is in future to occupy in Manchuria, her recent declaration is apt to give rise to considerable misgivings. Practically considered, it is more than probable that Manchuria will become a hotbed of trouble, owing to the depredations of bandits, etc., left to the control of China. It is true that China may attempt to maintain order, but we must not expect much from a Government which is practically powerless to keep order even in South China. The result of complications between China and some of the Powers, originating in Manchuria, will no doubt mean the encroachment of the Powers on Manchuria's territory—*for* the restoration of such Japan has sought to win a war—may before many years be converted into an international hunting-ground. That Japan's interests in Manchuria, commercial and industrial, are and will be predominant admits of no question, and for this reason Japan will be the Powers most interested in the maintenance of order. Apart from the safety of life and property of foreigners, Japan is called upon for the efficient policing of Manchuria in the protection of her own people and their interests. And as it is clear that China can

order in her own territory, it naturally devolves upon Japan to carefully consider the matter. The Japanese declaration as to the policing of Manchuria, the *Nippon* thinks

seems to betray a lack of definite policy on the part of the Government.—*Japan Chronicle*.

THE FUTURE OF SINGAPORE.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 15th inst. contains the following:—

If it be true, as many people assert, that the days of Singapore as a commercial distributing and trading centre are numbered; that the tendency of our trade, hindered by such nefarious combinations as the Shipping Conference and hampered by foreign ship subsidies, is to seek the ports upon which Singapore has hitherto depended so much for her trade and transshipments, it is all the more necessary to consider the port as a resort for shipping in case of distress and for coaling purposes.

We have reason to believe that the resources of the Port will in due time be increased by a powerful tug, capable of carrying on salvage operations on the most extensive scale, fitted with the most powerful steam fire engine, and

alongside the wharves and into dock. There are no doubt other facilities in the way of speedy berthing and docking of larger ships.

have to be provided, and that not in the distant future. It is to be insisted on, now, and always, that we must be in a position to compete favourably with our trade rivals in repairing and docking. There is Sabang Bay, with a magnificent electric installation for drying and storing of tin, and it is unfortunate that in the present state of ship construction, very few vessels except colliers can make use of these modern appliances, which are indeed rather a hindrance to vessels that have not special bunkering facilities inasmuch as the overhanging arms necessitate the most careful management of vessels in coming alongside, and even then such modern appliances may be of little use. It is true that fine mail vessels have to be coaxed in the time honoured way by Chinese coolies. Still, there is the installation awaiting the ships. They are we are informed that at Batavia a new ship is being built at a cost of 450,000 guilders, to take vessels up to 2,000 tons. This, in addition to the dry dock at Tanjung Priok, may at any time become a dangerous rival to Singapore.

to be established the enormous dry dock *Drews*, which has now probably passed through the Suez Canal, and to which the following reference is made in the *Revolution Gazette*.—

Port Said, April 19th. The American steamer "Dewey" arrived here on Tuesday, having come from the Philippines, and anchored in the roads. The drydock is towed by the cruiser "Cesar," *Brutus* and *Glacier* and conveyed to the *Tacoma* which was recently at Alexandria. The latter left the *Dewey* 35 miles from Port Said and arrived here on Tuesday, being in constant communication with the drydock by means of wireless telegraphy. It is stated that the dues to be paid for the passage of the drydock through the canal will amount to £20,000.

Later.—The drydock *Dewey* entered the canal this morning by way of tug.

There need be no grant of indemnity as regards the future of Singapore to complete these establishments singly, but the combination would rather put us on our mettle. The lavish way in which the Dutch, French and United States Governments spend money in docking and harbour enterprises shows a firm belief in the possibilities of the Western Pacific as a field for dock and shipping enterprise. It is, of course, open to discussion whether any lavish expenditure may not defeat its main object, but the cost of capital and the charges for interest and sinking fund make such demands upon the revenue as necessitate heavy charges for the use of facilities, for no Government in modern times can face a continual heavy expenditure with the prospect of a reasonable return, immediately.

In the near future. Still the development of facilities in Ports within a sea distance. Singapore is of the utmost interest to us, and should serve to keep us on the *good* side.

638,977 registered articles and parcels were dealt with in the Hongkong General Post office an increase of 30,016, with an average of 200 on each working day, as against 1,014 on the last annual returns. The greatest number handled on a single day was 7,011. In addition to this, 104,313 passed through the various agencies but not through Hongkong, making a total for the administration of 743,290.

QUEENSLAND TO THE EAST.

GLOWING TRADE PROSPECTS.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

In these days of keen competition in all matters pertaining to the trade of the world, and the never-ceasing search for new markets for our surplus home products, the arrival of Mr. Frederick Jones, Commissioner of Trade for Queensland, who has come out personally to see for himself the prospects of finding new markets in the Far East for the excess food products of his State, is one of more than ordinary interest. Mr. Jones is a man of wide experience in all matters pertaining to Australian trade and agriculture, and for the third time has been appointed to represent Queensland in the Orient. That being so, and learning of his arrival in the Colony, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* arranged for an interview with Mr. Jones, and it took place this morning, the conversation of the gentleman interviewed being replete with most interesting and instructive facts.

INCREASE OF EASTERN BUSINESS.
Upon the subject of trade conditions in the East, Mr. Jones said: "I have just left Manila, and am well satisfied with the trade returns for 1905 for the Philippines. Ordinary mercantile business from Australia exceeds two and a quarter million Yex, which is an increase of 25% over the returns for 1904. This amount, you must know, does not include supplies for the Army or Navy, or for the Insular Governments to whom we sent \$54,000 tons of coal, and fresh meat exceeding one million dollars. In addition to various contracts for food-stuffs, details of which are not at present available, it is the self-evident fact that at least in this market we can beat America herself, even in flour. Our very large increase in the flour trade in the Philippines is not due to the Chinese boycott, but simply to the question of price and quality."

QUEENSLAND'S PROSPERITY.
Queensland, at the present time is enjoying all the benefits and advantages of general all-round prosperity. The country never was in a better condition and thus the policy of the present Government, now in existence just three years, has been amply justified. You must remember that we have had to fight, and are fighting now, the Old Party which laid down the dictum that we had no right to even make any attempt to do more than send home our raw unmanufactured article. Further than that, as far as Queensland was concerned, agriculture and manufactures were being continually gold-showered and the country laid out in a sheep-walk, with cattle runs, etc.

All that is altered now, and we are making enormous agricultural developments, with the result that the value of every acre of land in the settled districts has been doubled.

SUBSIDY FOR TONNAGE.
Queensland itself is now paying a subsidy of over a quarter of a million, Yex, per annum for the regular sailing of the Orient steamers to take our butter alone to London. It is anticipated that the Commonwealth will shortly give heavy subsidies for cheap freights, and I am naturally anxious that the Orient shipping shall receive its proportionate share.

POPULATION.
You ask me what we are doing, or going to do about obtaining more population, whether I do not think it will be impossible to settle and develop our vast northern territory without the introduction of coolie labour, for the purpose of "Well, in the first place I cannot talk politics, but I can tell you that it is the firm, fixed, and unalterable decision of the people, not alone of Queensland, but of Australia as a whole to continue the present policy of non-admittance of the coolie."

"GEN." BIRTH NOT WANTED.
But if we in Queensland turn our 500,000 into 5,000,000, which I hope to see done, myself, it will not be by recruits supplied by "Gen." Booth from the scum and refuse and dregs of London and other slums, but from a strong, liberal Land policy, which will settle the people in groups as soon as they are brought to our shores."

TO WATCH THE NORTHERN MARKET.
It is my intention to make my headquarters in Shanghai, and work the surrounding country from there. I shall thus be able to give reliable and specific information to my Government, concerning each market, with the trade conditions and facilities for commerce. Having only just arrived I cannot give you any detailed particulars concerning the actual trade with China and Japan for 1905, but when I left Australia cargo space with every company trading to the Orient had already been taken up for the next three months to come and additional lines were being projected.

FAITH IN CHINA.
As I said before, my faith is in China, and I have told the people of Australia continually for the last four months that this market itself will absorb all our surplus food products for many years to come, if we intelligently watch our customers, and give them what they want."

COLD STORAGE.
Cold storage? Oh, yes, as regards that I would suggest that a similar company be formed here as at Singapore—half the capital being subscribed locally, and the balance by those interested in the concern in Queensland. I am quite prepared to submit any such proposal, and I feel sure it would be a good paying proposition, in addition to its being a decided boon to the residents of the Colony."

SETTLERS IN QUEENSLAND.
As regards settlers in Queensland? Well, as a matter of fact the keen intelligent attention paid by the highly systematized Department of Agriculture, the Honourable Digby Denham is still Minister, combined with most liberal land laws is at present inducing large numbers of farmers from the Southern Australian States to settle in Queensland. This, of course, I do not want to see. It is vicious to deplete one State for the advantage of another, and take away from a sister State some of her best people."

INDUCEMENTS FOR IMMIGRANTS.
There is every inducement for the British, German and Scandinavian agricultural labourer and farmer to come to us; he is a made man in five years if he does, and he will be a citizen of the finest and most democratic country on earth."

CHINESE IN QUEENSLAND.
In the whole of Australia in 1905 there were 30,000 Chinese, of which 8,000 were in Queensland, and I may tell you that since I have been officially connected with the East I have strenuously advocated granting the Chinese any privileges granted to any other Asiatic race."

PRIVILEGES TO CHINESE.
I am pleased to tell you that the Hon. Alfred Darling, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth,

has agreed to grant exemption certificates to the Chinese official, student and merchant who desires to visit Australia. I can give all particulars regarding this exemption to all inquirers interested."

NO TROUBLE WITH CHINESE.
No, we have had no trouble in Australia with the Chinese, no boycott, nor threatened retaliation, because of our exclusion laws. Once a Chinaman is in Australia and has paid his \$1,000 poll-tax, the law fully protects him, but there is little inclination, save on the part of school boys, to molest him in any way—and he is a well-behaved, industrious individual and undoubtedly makes money fast. He lives there exactly as he does when in his own country."

FRUITS AND WINES.
We are doing remarkably well with our consignments of fresh fruits to Manila, and it will be one of my first works to fix up a connection for the same with China. Our summer, as you know, is your winter, so that when we are ready to ship your market will be depleted and should be ready to receive all we can send. We might lose a little on the first, second, and even third shipment, which, however, would be but a fraction as compared with establishing a market in a new place. We have citrus, fruits, apples, pears and grapes, all of the best variety. Wines, however, must still be secured from the southern States."

The climate of Queensland was such that almost any fruit would grow there, but the coming winter, the citrus class and pears appeared really to arrive and reach the greatest perfection, while the Queensland grapes would be bad to beat, both for size and flavour. "In Shanghai I was specially asked about the prospects for mango-growing, but as there appears to be plentiful supply all around this part of the East, it is, I take it, a moot point whether importing from Australia would pay."

AUSTRALIAN TONNAGE.
A line of steamers of our own, sailing around and out of Australia under the British flag, and owned by Australian shipowners, and subsidized by the Government, is within range of practical politics. It is a natural corollary of the policy of the Federal Government to own and control all methods of transport in and around the continent of Australia. The question has been brought forward more prominently recently on account of the devious devices of certain shipping combines, which have shown us that there must be a change, and that in the near future. We will never allow our merchant, his produce, and manufacture to be any longer at the mercy of foreign syndicates, either to wage a destructive tariff war, or to burden the people with excessive duties. As you will know, all the mailroads in Australia are owned by the State Governments, and they are well and justly administered as they should be all over the world, in the first instance for the benefit of the primary producer and the settler."

If this is, and I conceive it is, a true economic standpoint, show me the difference between sea-carriage and land carriage. As regards Queensland itself, too much cannot be said regarding its glowing trade prospects, and, should, and probably will, in the not very distant future, in every way compare more than favourably with any agricultural centre in the world. Time alone is required and time will show."

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

RE-HEARING REFUSED.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, in the office of Mr. John Hastings, made an application to Mr. F. A. Hazled, at the Police Court to-day, for the re-hearing of the case in which Herman Gotsche, a cond officer on s.s. *Lynebrook*, was convicted and sentenced to one month's hard labour recently, for seriously assaulting a policeman at Ship Street.

Mr. Dixon said that the grounds on which he asked for a re-hearing of the case were that defendant had no opportunity to be represented at the time of his trial. According to the evidence, he was intoxicated on the night of the alleged assault, and was convicted after trial the following morning. His client did not understand much English, and at the trial did not appreciate the seriousness of the charge. Mr. Dixon reviewed the evidence taken for the prosecution at the trial and submitted that the evidence was contradictory. Defendant was a second officer on a good line and a conviction like this would be a stain against his future prospects. The theory about the policeman being stabbed with a knife was not correct, as the prosecution could not produce a knife. He would, if a re-hearing was granted, bring evidence to prove that no knife was used, but that the constable hurt his hand when he struck the officer's mouth.

His Worship said that the case was a very simple one; the evidence heard was well given by the witnesses, and being a serious case he refused the application.

Mr. Dixon said he was instructed that in case the application was refused he was to ask his Worship to renew the bail, which was \$1,000, for a few days, to enable him to petition His Excellency the Governor in Council.

His Worship said he could not do it now, the prisoner must go back to goal.

THE CASE OF SECOND OFFICER GOTSCHÉ.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING ADJOURNED.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazled, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, representing Herman Gotsche, second officer on board s.s. *Lynebrook*, who was recently committed to goal for assaulting a policeman in Ship Street, and who was refused a re-hearing of the case yesterday, and renewed his application for a re-hearing of the case. Mr. Dixon said that when he asked for a re-hearing of the case yesterday it was under section 98 of the Magistrate's Ordinance, which reads as follows:—"(1) It shall be lawful for a Magistrate, on such grounds as he may, in his discretion, deem sufficient, to review his decision or adjudication within seven clear days from the date thereof, (unless in the meantime an application has been made to state and sign a case under section 98 and such application is not withdrawn) and, on such review, to re-open and re-hear the case wholly or in part, and to take fresh evidence and to receive, vary, or confirm the previous decision or adjudication." It was his intention now of renewing his application under section 103 of the same Ordinance, which reads:—"(1) Within seven clear days after the hearing and determination by a Magistrate of any complaint, information, charge, or other proceeding which he has power to determine in a summary way by any law now or hereafter to be in force in the Colony, either party thereto or any person aggrieved thereby who desires to question any decision, order, determination, or other proceeding as aforesaid on the ground that it is erroneous in point of fact, may apply to the Magistrate for leave to appeal to the Full Court by way of a re-hearing; and, if such leave is granted, the Magistrate's Clerk shall, subject to the provisions of section 106, deliver to the appellant a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the original depositions in the case to the Registrar, or, if the party or person desiring to appeal consents thereto, the Magistrate may order the case to be re-heard before him."

His Worship said that he was not aware of this section, and the question now was whether he ought to grant leave to appeal at all. Mr. Dixon said he would turn over to section 107, and read as follows:—"(1) If the Magistrate is of opinion that the application to state or amend a case or to grant a certificate for leave to appeal, or shall, on the request of the party or person applying therefor, sign and deliver to him a certificate of such refusal."

His Worship—Suppose I adjourn your application, would that prejudice you?
Mr. Dixon—No, your Worship. It all depends now on the doctor's evidence, whom I am going to call, to see whether the case will go on.
His Worship—Yes.
Mr. Dixon—Will you let the man out on bail, your Worship? The man was released on bail of \$1,000 and we are quite prepared to put up a substantial amount.
His Worship—I am not prepared to exercise my discretion in this matter.
Mr. Dixon—Well, then, your Worship, will you make an order that he shall be taken off his bail? I will do that. Suppose I go and see the Superintendent of the Gaol in the matter?
Mr. Dixon—That will do, your Worship. His Worship left the Court, and after an interval returned an "announced that, as soon as an appeal is made, and notice to that effect is given to the prison authorities, the prisoner will be taken off hard labour." In this case the application for the re-hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

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Conditions of TENDERING.
No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

(i) A deposit of \$30,000, or of title deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount; and
(ii) An agreement, to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.
Such deposit must be completed not later than noon on the 30th day of August, 1906. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1907, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreements in respect thereof, and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1906, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Government may require. Title deeds of land in any British territory may be submitted for approval.

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Imperial Russian Consulate,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1906.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that sealed tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office, till noon on Friday, the 31st day of August next, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, as amended by the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1904, that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), opium to be prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting doses and of dispensing and dealing in doses opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1907.

Conditions of TENDERING.
No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

(i) A deposit of \$30,000, or of title deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount; and
(ii) An agreement, to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.
Such deposit must be completed not later than noon on the 30th day of August, 1906. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1907, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on

FREIGHT.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge write on the 19th inst.:—The slightly better feeling that there has been, showing in the freight market, has not only not been maintained, but the market closes decidedly dull, with next to nothing doing, quite contrary to the usual state of affairs in the month of May.

It had been expected that the demand, that rather suddenly had sprung up for tonnage to load at Saigon for this port, would continue, and any simultaneous orders from any other quarter would have helped to bring rates upon a level remunerative to owners, instead, after a few further fluctuations at between 16 and 15 cents, according to size of boats, Saigon-Hongkong chartering has stopped entirely, and in no other direction has there been anything like a pressing inquiry during the fortnight.

Saigon to Philippines, Saigon to Java, Saigon to Japan, nothing is doing.

From Bangkok, further chartering on natives' account there have been none lately. That great Japanese steamship company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is said to be about now to carry out their plans by which they mean to secure for themselves a share in the Bangkok-Hongkong trade. A regular line is to be started by them these next few days with a couple of Norwegian time-chartered steamers, soon to be supported, it is rumoured, by the Company's own boats, at present not available yet, or, as is said, especially building for the purpose. It is believed that some arrangement has been come to by the newcomers with Norddeutscher Lloyd, which latter Company has so far practically held the monopoly of the trade. Nothing definite is known. Whatever may have been arranged, or what may be arranged, the appearing on the scene of more "liners" will mean the more effectual keeping off of the outside boat from the trade, which is to be regretted.

Turning to the list of charters reported as concluded during the fortnight, there has been business from Hilo to Nungpo and Shanghai (a couple of boats), at 35 cents, also Hilo to Hongkong at 35 cents.

A China Navigation Company's steamer obtained a freight from Phurung Bay and to Tournon to Hongkong, salt, at 17 cents per picul.

Newchwang freights are down to 20 cents per picul Newchwang to Canton, with a fixture locally, and another one reported done up North at same terms.

Coal freights have not maintained their position. South Japan coal port to Hongkong, the closing rate is \$1.40 per ton, quiet.

Pul-Lant to Hongkong has had a charter at \$1.50 per ton.

Hongkong to Hongkong, we quote about \$1.30 per ton. Hongkong to Chinkiang, a charter has been done at \$2 per ton.

On monthly terms, the fixture is reported of New. s.s. Standard, a modern light-draft steamer, for Nicolaevsk trade, term 4/11 months, rate \$6.00 per month, extra insurance by charterers.

As for sailers, there is nothing new to report. Sail-tonnage Disengaged—American bark Arct, 1,300 tons reg.

Departures of Sailing: None.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The str. *Lokong* was docked at the Tunkadoo Dock, Shanghai, on the 16th inst.

FOR the forty-eight hours ended at noon on Friday thirty cases of plague are recorded.

Mr. J. R. Wood has been appointed a member of the Squatters' Board, vice Mr. F. J. Buley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Titcher has been appointed headmistress of the Helios Public School, in place of Mrs. E. A. Bateman, retired.

It is reported that two steamers were ashore at 3 a.m. on the 15th inst., 2 miles N.W. of Cooper Island. Each vessel was showing two red lights.

THE Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.H., C.M.G., has been re-appointed a member of the Medical Board for a further term of three years from the 18th inst.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, nine cases of plague have come to the notice of the Sanitary Board. They all terminated fatally.

LIEUTENANT N. C. S. Simson, three N. C. O's, one native servant, H. K. S. B. R. G. A., left per s.s. *Catherine* before on the 22nd inst. for Calcutta on recruiting duty.

IN consequence of the outbreak of plague at the Yauwatt Police Station among the Indians and Chinese, the entire station was disinfected on Tuesday by the Sanitary authorities.

JUST as we go to press information reaches us that a Chinaman—a member of the crew of the C. P. R. Company's steamer *Empress of China*—has committed suicide on board the vessel on Wednesday.

THE plague epidemic shows no signs of abatement. Wednesday's list is a heavy one with twenty-three cases recorded for the twenty-four hours up to noon. All the patients were Chinese, seven of whom are under treatment.

His Excellency the Governor, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. E. Menagh to be chief storekeeper in connection with the Kowloon-Canton Railway, British section.

WE regret to announce that a telegram was received in the Colony on Saturday stating that Mr. A. Pacheco, Consul for Italy and Siam in Macao and a prominent solicitor in that city, died this morning, the cause of death being Bright's disease.

THE Water Police charged three hawkers before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being found on board the steamer *Hong-moh*, yesterday afternoon, without the permission of the master. They were fined \$10 each.

THE chief officer of the steamer *Samson* charged a coolie named Lui Po, at the Police Court on Monday, with stealing a quantity of rice from the ship, on Sunday afternoon. The complainant said that about five o'clock defendant was seen leaving the *Samson* with two parcels—one contained a quantity of flour and the other rice. The coolie was arrested. Defendant said that he was engaged on board the vessel, and the rice he had when leaving the ship was merely sweepings. Mr. F. A. Hazeland, after examining the goods, was of opinion that the rice was too clean to be sweepings, and sentenced Lui to seven days' hard labour.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock on Thursday the police at West Point picked up no fewer than four dead bodies that were dumped in the street. They were all said to have died from plague.

THIRTEEN were fourteen cases of plague reported up to noon on Tuesday. Two Indian cases were from the Yauwatt Police Station. The other twelve were all Chinese, seven having died. The Indians are under treatment.

THE corner-stone of the new building of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, in Szechuen Road, Shanghai, will be laid to-morrow. The construction of most of the building is so far advanced that the exercises will take place in the gymnasium, which will be temporarily roofed over.

THE case in which Mr. H. J. Gardiner, in the office of Mr. O. D. Thomson, represented a marine stone dealer for being in unlawful possession of frames of ships' port holes and other iron goods, came to a conclusion at the Magistrate's Court on Friday. Mr. F. A. Hazeland imposed a fine of \$25 on the accused.

THE annual report of the A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., to be presented at the second annual meeting on the 5th prox. shows a divisible balance of £4,545.53, out of which the Directors propose to pay a dividend of 6 per cent, pay the stipulated bonus to the agent and superintendent, and carry forward £1,433.53.

MR. C. A. D. Melbourne had a busy time at the Magistrate's Court on Friday. About 400 Chinese were summoned by the Police for burning crackers without permits from the Registrar-General. The delinquents from West Point were fined \$5 each, owing to the proximity to the Civil Hospital, while the others received fines of \$5 apiece.

MR. A. Shaw, of the Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Causeway Bay, gave eight coolies in charge on Thursday for being found in the servants' quarters of his house without permission. Inspector Gourlay prosecuted. Defendants' excuse was that they were visiting chums. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined them \$10 each.

THE *Singapore* states that the Ministers of the various Powers in Peking, in view of the disturbances in Kiangsi, Anhui, Hunan, Chihli and Chekiang provinces have requested the Government to issue instructions to the high authorities of these provinces concerned to give substantial protection to the missionaries, converts, and chapels there and also asking that strict injunctions be given forbidding the display of anti-foreignism.

NEVER has the compound of the Police Court been so packed with people as it was on Friday. Even the passage leading to the detective department was blocked, and when the court commenced to fall a good many were coaxed owing to the congested condition of the yard. The noise created by the crowd, which consisted of 300 odd people, who were summoned for firing crackers without permits, was equal to that of any fishmarket crowd, and many were the times that they were called to order.

THE further hearing of the case in which eight persons were charged with removing some front Crown Land some time ago, continued at the Magistrate's Court on Friday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland. It will be remembered that the case was remanded for the contractor to make good the damage. That having been done the contractor, A. Tan, was charged with removing the stones without a permit. He pleaded not guilty, averring that he had a permit. Evidence was heard, and a fine of \$10 was imposed.

SHORTLY before eight o'clock on Wednesday the fire brigade were called out by the alarm, to a fire supposed to have occurred in Wellington Street. When they arrived on the scene they were told that their services were not required and the engines were returned. It appears that fire broke out in a chimney of a house there and the alarm was sounded. The policeman on that beat, with the assistance of the inmates of the flat, extinguished the blaze before it had got to any serious proportions. The damage done is trifling.

THE N. C. D. News learns from Peking that the Emperor highly appreciates the energy and ability shown by H. E. Tang Shao-yi, Vice-President of the Waiwupu, in the difficult negotiations with the representatives of foreign Powers that have taken place within the twelve months, such as the Treaty with Japan about Manchuria, the Tibetan Treaty, and the Nanchang affair, and his Majesty therefore is desirous of showing the latter, and to this end, is taking the steps above mentioned. He has ordered the Department of Education at Wuchang to request the officials and teachers of the existing higher schools to submit suitable proposals as to the best plan for equipping and running such a college.—*Shanghai Times*.

THE owners of ten sampans were charged at the Magistrate's Court on Monday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, with anchoring their boats within a hundred yards from the Praya wall at Shek-tung-sai, after hours, on Sunday, without police permission. The defendant said that the wind was strong and they were afraid to remain in the open. His Worship stated that they ought to have been in the anchorage at Causeway Bay. Defendant averred that a fine of \$3 each was imposed. One of the ten sampans was brought up again on a charge of offering a bribe of thirty cents to the coxswain of the police pinnace. He pleaded not guilty, but his Worship found the charge proved and fined accused \$25, with the option of six weeks' hard labour.

SOME weeks ago we reported that an Indian mercant, stationed at No. 7 Police Station, assaulted a hawker, whom he arrested, on the way to the Station. When the hawker arrived in the station his condition was so bad that it was feared his spleen had been ruptured, and for safety's sake, the hawker had to be removed to hospital. After his admission to the institution it was discovered that there had been a rupture—not of the spleen—and there was an operation and it was thought that he would die. In the meantime the Indian mercant had been charged, and the case remanded. Gradually the hawker got better, and his release from hospital was soon expected, when news was received on Wednesday that his alleged assailant—the Indian mercant—who was also taken to hospital a few days ago, had expired this morning from pneumonia and consumption.

LIEUTENANT H. E. Stranger Leathes, Indian Medical Service, arrived from India, and is placed in medical charge of 119th Infantry from 17th inst.; he will also do duty in Military Hospital, Kowloon.

A BATCH of sixty deportees arrived in the Colony on Sunday from Saigon, by the steamer *Namting*. The Water Police took charge of the coolies, and, after their descriptions and fingerprints were obtained by the detective department, the bunch were transferred to their homes.

MR. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's Court on Monday, fined four junk masters \$10 each, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, for removing stone from Crown land at Lung Kutan, without a written permit from the Public Works Department. Police Constable Bird prosecuted.

FORTY cases of plague occurred in Hongkong during the last 48 hours. With one exception, an Indian, the infected persons were Chinese. Of the total number reported, 37 succumbed to the disease. Since the beginning of the year there have been 531 plague cases recorded in the Colony.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha is negotiating a foreign loan of ¥20,000,000 from an English syndicate through the medium of the Credit Mobilier. The money is intended for the conversion of debentures of high interest and the extension of the company's service. It is expected that the interest will be 4½ or 5 per cent.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Two coolies, who were in a hurry to raise the figures of the native population in the Colony, returned to Hongkong on Saturday, before the expiration of their banishment term. They were both brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Monday, and sentenced to one year's hard labour each, and to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours.

MANY will regret to learn, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that Mr. H. E. R. Hunter, the popular manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, leaves next Saturday for Hongkong. Mr. J. R. M. Smith, the chief manager of the Bank at Hongkong, is going home on leave and Mr. Hunter takes his place there. Mr. W. Adams Oram, a well-known former resident of Shanghai, will take temporary charge of the Bank here. We heartily congratulate Mr. Hunter on his deserved promotion.

THE latest Changsha news, says the *Hongkong Daily News*, is that the water is slow falling, but rains continue with slight intermission. There is very little known as yet of the damage done and loss of life in the surrounding country, as there is no communication, but the rice plains which roughly measure 200 by 100 miles in area and are on a much lower level than the city of Changsha must be over 15 feet under water. A rough estimate of lives lost by a resident is not less than 35,000. The destitution and condition of the sufferers is terrible and beyond description.

A JAPANESE ship's carpenter named Kamura, of 101, Queen's Road East, explained his conduct on the previous night, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court on Friday, in these terms:—"I was a little bit drunk." He was charged with damaging a lamp in a shop at 27, Connaught Road Central, and behaving in a noisy and disorderly manner whilst drunk in the street. It was stated that Kamura went to purchase some cigarettes, and not getting the sort he required, he got noisy and smashed the shopkeeper's lamp. He pleaded guilty to both charges, and was fined \$420, including co-operation for the broken lamp.

THE Hongkong Times understands that the Siamese Government is making arrangements for the introduction of a gold coinage shortly, thus replacing silver as the sole metal currency. The pieces to be issued will be of twenty and ten ticals value respectively. The issue of gold coins will not interfere with the exchange value of the silver which will remain legal tender to any amount as heretofore. The advantages of a gold coin are obvious, as doing away with the bulk of silver, and representing value in itself whereas the note represents value held by the Treasury. The exact date of the issue has not been decided upon, but it will probably be within the next twelve months.

It is reported from Wuchang that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, with his well-known interest in educational matters, has decided on the establishment of a Government College of an especially high standard. His object is to afford to students who have been selected to go abroad to acquire a professional or technical education as complete a knowledge of Western learning as possible beforehand, and to this end, is taking the steps above mentioned. He has ordered the Department of Education at Wuchang to request the officials and teachers of the existing higher schools to submit suitable proposals as to the best plan for equipping and running such a college.—*Shanghai Times*.

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SOME time ago an official recommended that Prof. Jenks should be engaged as an adviser on Chinese financial affairs in order to improve the banking business and the circulation of paper money, etc. The proposal was referred to the Council of Finance, the Board of Revenue, and the Waiwupu to memorialise after full consideration. The Prince and ministers concerned discussed the matter, but as a President of a Board opposed the proposal there were almost no other authorities to support the proposal and it is reported that they will jointly memorialise after a few days.—*Singapore*.

ANOTHER new arrival from Canton, fared badly at the Police Court on Saturday. It appeared that while a policeman was on his beat in First Street, West Point, at midnight yesterday, he saw a ragged coolie about twenty yards ahead of him. He kept an eye on the coolie and seeing him linger, walked up and inquired what he was doing abroad at that time of the night. The constable got no reply, the accused showing the officer a clean pair of heels. A chase ensued, and the Chinaman was captured. At the police station he said he had only just arrived from Canton; he had no place of abode, and no money. He was charged with being a vagrant at the Police Court this morning, and Mr. F. A. Hazeland sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

At the Japanese Imperial banquet recently given at the Shinjuku Garden, about 35 officers who rendered distinguished services in the late war, had the honour of receiving cups of sake from the Imperial hands. Among those who were honoured was one non-combatant, Paymaster Nishikawa. It appears that during the attack on Port Arthur the paymaster was in command of a Russian force with the object of carrying it, but the Russians poured such a fire that advance or retreat was impossible. The Japanese hurriedly constructed defensive earthworks, where they were compelled to remain for two or three days without food. Seeing the perilous situation of the company Paymaster Nishikawa, who was with the regiment, determined to supply them with food, and succeeded in carrying rice through a heavy fire to the company. The brave act was noticed by General Nogi, who issued a testimonial to the gallant Paymaster.

THE police at West Point had a rather busy time on Friday in trying to stop certain members of a "Chinese procession" passing along Queen's Road West who were burning crackers outside the Government Civil Hospital, and disturbing the patients. The procession was not allowed to pass, and the crackers were not allowed to be burned. The procession arrived at this junction packets of crackers, by the score, were set alight and pitched into the side-channel, with the result that the road was smothered in smoke. So far they were successful in their mission, but one or two rowdies who thought that the police were not minding their business, got obstreperous, and one or two started stoning the police. This did not last long, however, for the street of a school-boy, who apparently stoned the affix, soon set the others to flight, and the procession was continued without aid. The school-boy in custody was removed further to No. 7 Police Station and on Saturday brought before the Court. He was fined \$1, and cautioned.

INSPECTOR Gourlay again prosecuted Chan Yau, a fisherman, on remand, for depositing the dead body of his daughter in the harbour on Friday. This case was remanded to ascertain the cause of the child's death. The officer in charge of the case said that the child had died from plague. When defendant dumped the corpse overboard it was attached to a rope, the other end of which was fixed to the stern of his junk. It was his intention then of sailing away, and on arriving outside the harbour he would cut the rope and the body would drift away. In all probability, if the tide was contrary, the body would float into the harbour. A crowd, seeing the body, assembled near the Bay View Police Station, and a policeman, who arrived on the scene, took the situation in at a glance, got into a sampan, gave chase, and arrested the defendant. Accused admitted the offence, but averred that he did not know better. Mr. F. A. Hazeland imposed a penalty of \$50, with the option of six weeks' hard labour.

QUITE an unusual gathering of friends and pupils, past and present, assembled in one of the class-rooms of Helios Public School on Friday afternoon, to bid adieu to the headmistress, Mrs. C. J. Bateman, who has worked so loyally for the school for many years, and whose departure for home on pension is soon expected. Mr. Bellidos, who was present, recalled the days gone by when he first became acquainted with Mrs. Bateman, as headmistress of the Helios Public School. Mrs. Bateman was for a long time head of the school, she was very much liked by all, and her departure home in a few days would be a loss to many. Mrs. Bateman replied in few but appropriate words, regretting that she had to leave the school where she had worked for so long, and where she had made many friends. Other speeches were made, all regretting the departure, after which she was presented with a little present, a gift from the scholars of the school, as a memento of their esteem. Refreshments were then partaken of, and after he had bid her farewell, the meeting dispersed.

IT may well be conjectured that some of Singapore's coolies, of the lowest type, have arrived in this Colony, judging by the new form of annoyance to Europeans that has now cropped up in our midst, and that being so, behooves those who have any regard for the safety of their head gear, after dusk, to "be off." Leaving the Ferry Wharf in a ricksha about 11.30 p.m. on Thursday last an unsuspecting gentleman suddenly felt a bang on the very apex of his cranial dome, just as he was passing the Cricket Club ground, and when he put up his hand to discover, if possible, the cause of the blow, it was only to discover that his much prized, latest up-to-date motor-cap, in heather tweed, was gone, as was also the individual who had purchased it. A similar and somewhat more amusing experience happened to a passenger in transit, a stranger to Hongkong, landing at Blake Pier, he told a ricksha coolie to take him to the Hongkong Hotel. The coolie, who, the stranger thought, looked at him rather queerly, set off down the Praya in a westerly direction with considerable speed. After going what seemed to the visitor a great distance, the coolie turned into a narrow dark street on the left, and then began to dodge about, "in and out of a maze of lanes," as our informant phrased it. "His cap was snatched from his head in one of them, but as he was 'a stranger in a strange land' and could not see a single white man on any side, he could do nothing—he spoke no Chinese, and had to let it pass—the cap, that is to say. Eventually he arrived at the Hongkong Hotel, after what seemed to him an interminable ride, only to learn that he had eraged the ricksha about a stone's throw from the point of his objective. He bitterly regretted that, for a day or two at least, he was not a resident of Hongkong, and could find that coolie.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to the undermentioned officers—Royal Engineers: Lieut. G. L. Hall, and Lieut. A. B. Ogle, from June to 31st August. R. A. M. C.: Capt. J. T. Johnson, from 27th May, to 15th July.

SEVEN coolies were paraded before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, two being charged with keeping a common gaming house in Tin Hong Lane, and the others with gambling. His Worship fined the two leaders \$75 each, and the remainder \$5 apiece.

THE *Japan Chronicle* is informed by a Kobe firm that telegraphic inquiry was made at Vladivostok the other day regarding the prospect of travel over the Siberian Railway to Berlin. The firm received the reply that the railway service has greatly improved and that the journey between Vladivostok and Berlin is now done in eighteen days.

MR. James Macdonald, Government marine surveyor, has been appointed to approve and certify on his behalf, from time to time, the position of any discrediting the load-line and any alteration thereof, on all British or Colonial ships registered in the Colony, (except ships under 25 tons, pleasure yachts, ships not trading or plying for hire and ships employed solely as tug).

THE revenue of the Postal department for last year amounted to \$14,831.19, being an increase of \$6,379.27. Under expenditure there is a very heavy increase of \$68,692.09 due principally to the final settlement of the claim of the Imperial Post Office against this Colony for the share of subsidy to the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, from 1st February, 1893, to 31st January, 1905.

INSPECTOR Lawrence, of the Nival Yard police, proceeded against a coolie, at the Magistrate's Court on Saturday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, for stealing from the dock-yard, certain metal goods, yesterday, the property of the Admiralty. The Chinaman pleaded guilty, and his Worship sentenced him to be exposed in the stocks for six hours, and to undergo three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

TOSHIMARU Umetsuchi, an accomplice of Shidara Hisashi, a director of the late Toa Life Insurance Company, of Osaka, who forged hundreds of the Shosen Kaisha shares about a year ago and absconded, was arrested in Seoul a few days ago. Matsuo Magohori, living in Nichi-Yokohori, Osaka, and three other accomplices were arrested in Osaka on the 9th inst. Shidara, however, is still at large.

THE claim put in by Mr. John Hastings for one chest of morphine, seized in the Kowloon godowns on March 6th and 7th last, and which was adjudged *sine die* by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the request of Mr. Hastings, came on for hearing at the Police Court on Saturday. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the opium farmer, and Mr. John Hastings represented his client, a Chinaman from Shanghai. Evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

REMANDED from Tuesday, the case in which a street coolie was charged with stealing a life-buoy and some rope from the Army Department, on Tuesday morning, came on again for hearing before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on Wednesday. The coolie denied the charge, saying that he was walking along the road, when the Indian watchman walked up to him, put the life-buoy round his neck, and went away! Evidence was heard, and his Worship imposed the usual sentence of three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks on the accused.

Shipping.

Vessels in Port.

STAMENERS.

Anglo Canadian, Br. s.s., 2,683, D. Swan, 20th May.—Cardiff 23rd Mar. Ballast.—Order.

Anglo Saxon, Br. s.s., 1,671, C. Moore, 9th May.—Cardiff 16th Mar. Coal.—Admiralty.

Apenrade, Ger. s.s., 611, Contard, 26th May.—Pakhoo 23rd May, and Hoihow 24th, Gen.—J. & Co.

Arrogo, Br. s.s., 2,301, H. Plough, 24th May.—Mojoi 17th May, Gen.—M. B. K.

Cairo, Nor. s.s., 1,381, J. Larsen, 19th May.—Saigon 14th May, Rice.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Cheangchow, Br. s.s., 1,112, J. Whyte, 24th May.—Penang and Singapore 18th May, Gen.—Joo Teck Seng.

Chowai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Möller, 23rd May.—Bangkok 16th May, Rice and Lumber.—B. & S.

Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,568, S. Tagami, 24th May.—Swatow 23rd May, Gen.—O. S. K.

Devawongse, Ger. s.s., 1,057, T. V. Bruhn, 26th May.—Bangkok (Kohsichang) 19th May, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3,046, R. Archibald, R.N.R., 22nd May.—Vancouver, B.C., 30th April, and Shanghai 19th May, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Fulham, Br. s.s., 2,766, H. Gow, 1th May.—Mojoi 5th May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Germania, Ger. s.s., s.s., 1,766, H. Lorenzen, 21st May.—Bangkok 14th May, Rice.—J. & Co.

Halifax, Fr. s.s., 377, L. Andersen, 23rd May.—Hoihow 22nd May, Gen.—A. R. M.

Halifax, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach, 24th May.—Fochow 20th May, Amoy 22nd, and Swatow 23rd, Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Hongkong, Br. s.s., 2,554, Wm. Dawson, 24th May.—Singapore 19th May, Gen.—Chin-nese.

Ilford, Br. s.s., 2,799, J. G. McKennie, 16th May.—Mojoi 15th May, Coal.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Jason, Nor. s.s., 1,202, Neilsen, 26th May.—Wuhu 19th May, Rice.—A. T. & Co.

Kieh, Br. s.s., 3,148, E. Robertson, 26th May.—Middlebro via Antwerp and London 7th April, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,006, A. Christensen, 22nd May.—Shanghai 19th May, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Lyceum, Ger. s.s., 1,925, Th. Lehmann, 18th May.—Canton 17th May, Gen.—H. A. L.

Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,186, T. Petersen, 24th May.—Bangkok 18th May, Rice.—J. & Co.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 2,750, W. P. S. Porter, 26th May.—San Francisco and Shanghai 24th May, Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. & Co.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,501, P. H. Rolfe, 21st May.—Calcutta 6th May, via Penang and Singapore 15th, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nanshan, Br. s.s., 2,400, A. Jones, 20th May.—Saigon 16th May, Rice and Gen.—B. & Co.

Nithsdale, Br. s.s., 2,233, R. Fairley, 19th May.—Ponarth, 1st April, Coal.—Admiralty.

Norden, Nor. s.s., 1,197, W. Wilhelmsen, 21st May.—Mojoi 14th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Petrarch, Ger. s.s., 1,752, R. Hatje, 21st May.—Saigon 17th May, Rice and Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,023, O. Korneliev, 22nd May.—Mojoi 15th May, Coal.—Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.

Progress, Ger. s.s., 687, H. Pahren, 25th May.—Canton 24th May, Gen.—S. & Co.

Projector, Dan. s.s., 571, Steppenberg, 22nd May.—Singapore 15th May, Ballast.—Order.

Simongang, Ger. s.s., 1,200, Zuiderhoudt, 26th May.—Singapore 18th May, Sugar.—Chin-nese.

Strathmore, Br. s.s., 3,295, King, 20th May.—Mojoi 14th May, Coal.—M. B. K.

Taifu, Ger. s.s., 1,065, C. U. Benfeldt, 12th April.—Swatow 11th April, Ballast.—E. A. T. Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,355, A. W. Outerbridge, 25th May.—Mamla 22nd May, Sugar.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,350, J. Williamson, 23rd May.—Saigon 18th May, Rice and Gen.—Chin-nese.

Tholma, Nor. s.s., 1,10

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

A NEW CODE.

We have received from the Hongkong Observatory a new code of meteorological signals which comes into force at Hongkong on New Year's Day. They are the same as those at present in use at Shanghai, and will be hoisted on the mast beside the time-ball at Kowloon Point for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected. The signals are as follows:—

A cone point upwards indicates a typhoon to the North of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

A drum indicates a typhoon to the East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and drum below indicates a typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

A cone point downwards indicates a typhoon to the South of the Colony.

A cone point downwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

A ball indicates a typhoon to the West of the Colony.

A cone point upwards and ball below indicates a typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

Two lanterns hoisted vertically indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to veer.

Two lanterns hoisted horizontally indicate bad weather in the Colony and that the wind is expected to back.

The signals are repeated on the flagstaff of the Godown Company at Kowloon, and also, by day only, at the Harbour Office, and on the M's Receiving Ship.

LOCAL STORM-WARNINGS.

The Colony itself is warned of approaching typhoons by means of the Typhoon Gun placed at the foot of the mast, which is fired whenever a strong gale of wind is expected to blow here.

NOTICE BOARDS.

Notice boards are placed at:—
Joint Cable Companies' Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Ice House Street.
Blake Pier.
Post Office.
Harbour Office.
Ferry Company's Pier, Kowloon.

WEATHER-FORECASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS are exhibited on the above boards daily about 11 a.m., and also at other hours, day or night, whenever necessary. Information of importance is also issued by "Express."

THE CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER is exhibited at the same places daily about noon. It contains observations made at Hongkong and at a number of stations in the Far East, together with Remarks, Weather-forecasts, and information regarding the existence and movements of typhoons based thereon.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

Masters of vessels or their agents may, whenever necessary, call at the Telegraph Company's Office in Connaught Road and send telegrams to the Observatory asking for special information without charge. Such inquiries may also be sent from the Police Station at Kowloon Point which is connected with the Observatory by telephone.

THE LAW OF STORMS.

Further information concerning the weather to be expected while signals are hoisted, and sailing directions, are given in "The Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas."

F. G. FIOG,
Acting Director.
Hongkong Observatory, 2nd January, 1904.

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

1, ICE HOUSE ROAD,
HONGKONG.

CABLE ADDRESS.—Telegraph, Hongkong.

THE leading English Newspaper in China. Also widely circulated in Japan, [Cochin China, Ceylon, India and the Far East generally.

A daily newspaper with weekly edition published for despatch by the homeward mail. The daily is recommended as more generally suitable, except for subscribers in Europe or America.

A special feature is made of full and accurate reports of local occurrences, and of matters of general interest.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the best medium for advertising in China. It circulates largely among all classes of the community, is the largest daily newspaper and has a wider circulation than any journal in the Far East.

Special attention given to effectively displaying advertisements.

The type used as a standard for setting advertisements is similar to this, unless we are instructed to display the advertisement, when any effective style of type will be adopted. This standard runs exactly eight lines to the inch, and about eight words to the line.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages sent in for insertion in the Daily and Weekly.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Rates for standing advertisements can be ascertained from the Manager.

Advertisements for the Daily should reach the Hongkong Telegraph Office not later than noon of the day they are intended to appear.

Unless otherwise specified all advertisements will be repeated and charged for until countermanded.

JOBING DEPARTMENT.

Job Printing of all descriptions undertaken.

PROGRAMMES.

PAMPHLETS.

CARDS.

CIRCULARS.

EXPRESSES.

All job printing is done under European supervision, well turned out, free from errors, and remarkably cheap.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
OFFICE.

Estimates given for all classes of work on application to

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG TELEGRAPH CO., LD.
1, Ice House Road,
Hongkong.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADDOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given in the "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,699,777	{£1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/09/16 } = \$25.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	{ \$840 sellers London 490
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	\$1,000,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	\$38
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	\$560
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000	11s. 30s. 053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	11s. 87 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000	\$2,702,171	Interim div. of 5/3 for 1905	\$800
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	\$175
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$344,058	\$6 for 1904	\$85
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000	\$422,518	\$25 for 1904	\$305 sales & b.
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$6,000	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	\$22 sales
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$264,438	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$88,941	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905	\$25
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	\$600,000	\$4,435	12/- @ 1/102 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	\$90
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	£5	£5	\$241,150	1s. 23.156	{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905 } { Final Tls. 12 making Tls. 34 for 1905 }	{ Tls. 62 1/2 buyers Tls. 51 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,000,000	\$7,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	\$26 1/2
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$24,444	\$929	{ \$1.80 } { \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	{ \$33 \$23
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000	\$13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	Tls. 41 buyers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$850,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	\$165
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	Dr. \$125,588	\$3 for 1897	\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	Tls. 110 sellers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$80,000	\$13,355	{ 1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months } { ending 28.2.06. }	{ Tls. 10 sellers G. \$14
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	£1	£1	\$100,000	G \$90,050	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905	\$3
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$4,873	Dr. \$8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£21	£25	\$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	\$22
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$20,040	Final of \$31 making \$6 for 1905	\$103
Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$364,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905	\$161
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$44	\$44	\$88,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	\$17 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	Tls. 115 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	Tls. 57,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	Tls. 226 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	Tls. 220 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	Tls. 100
Star House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,516	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	\$31 buyers
Central Hotel, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	none	\$4,719	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 } { 7 1/2 on \$7 1/2 for 1905 }	{ \$18 buyers \$15 buyers \$300 buyers
Do. (Founders)	24,000	\$15	\$15	\$648,975	\$619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905	\$130 sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$24,071	\$67,839	Final of \$31 making \$7 1/2 for 1905	\$119
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	Tls. 24,086	Interim of Tls. 1	Tls. 17
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	\$22,500	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	\$100
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	\$11 1/2
Umphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	\$39
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	none	none	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	Tls. 119 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 900,593	Tls. 52,194	Final of \$1.50 making \$3.65 for 1905	\$53
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	Tls. 170,000	\$772		
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	Tls. 74 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	\$15 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 1/2 a/c 1898	Tls. 65 sellers
Hong-kong Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	Tls. 72 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,980	Tls. 25 for 1905	Tls. 320 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	\$100
China Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	£13 1/2	£13 1/2	\$114	\$270	1 1/2 per share for 1904	\$7 1/2 buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	\$32
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	\$7 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$10,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	Tls. 80 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	\$10 1/2 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	\$9
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$25,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$410,000	\$52,271	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	\$29
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$186,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	\$22 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,568	{ 65 cents } for 10 months ending 28.2.06	\$15 1/2 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$50,000	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	\$335
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	1,200	\$25	\$25	\$80,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	\$240 sa. & b.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	30,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000	\$5,813	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	\$29
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	\$9
Kwai-chang Pui & Co., Ltd.	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 10,774	{ first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account } { 1905 }	Tls. 242 1/2 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	Tls. 27,003	Dr. P. 34,324	None	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making	Tls. 135 buyers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	Tls. 55 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 37,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	Tls. 150 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 8,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	Tls. 73 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 83,192	{ Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1905/6 } { First year }	Tls. 410 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	none	Dr. \$44,089	None	Tls. 280 sales
Team Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	Tls. 15,205	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	\$20
Centin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,000	\$551	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905	\$9
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$30,000	\$7,734	{ \$10.80 }	\$180
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$300,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	\$13 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,500	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1904/5	\$10 1/2

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 5101

光緒三十三年四月十四日

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

六拜禮

號六廿月五英曆

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,500,000
Sterling Reserve.....\$1,500,000
Silver Reserve.....\$1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. HAUPT, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Deputy Chairman.
E. Goeth, Esq., Hon. Mr. R. Shewan.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq., N. A. Siebs, Esq.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
D. M. Nisim, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1906.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (L. 3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,000,000 (L. 417,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Semarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotaradja (Acheen), Telok-Semawe (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4 do.

Do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

L. ENGEL, Agent.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 21,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 3,000,000

RESERVE FUND....." 10,300,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND....." 1,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKYO, HONOLULU, SHANGHAI, LYONS, NEWCHANG, SAN FRANCISCO, MUKDEN, HONKAI, PORT ARTHUR, TIENTSIN, CHEFOO, Peking, DALNY, KORE, TIE-LING, LONDON, OSAKA, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 6 months at 4 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 month at 3 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 week at 2 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 day at 2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 hour at 1 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 minute at 1 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 second at 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000th of a second at 1/1000th per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/10000th of a second at 1/10000th per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/100000th of a second at 1/100000th per Cent.

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Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY (Calling at Penang, if sufficient inducement offers)	TIENTSIN F. E. Andrews, R.M.R.	About 26th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-HAMA	PALMA G. W. Cockman, R.N.R.	About 30th May	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	OCEANA W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	2nd June, Noon.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	PALAWAN A. F. Street.....	About 20th June	Freight and Passage.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 2,363 tons Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 " " R. D. Thomas.
 "HANKOW," 3,073 " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " J. J. Lossius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons Captain G. F. Morrison, R.M.R.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., on Sundays at Noon, except when otherwise notified by Express.
 Note.—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons Captain T. Hamlin.
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

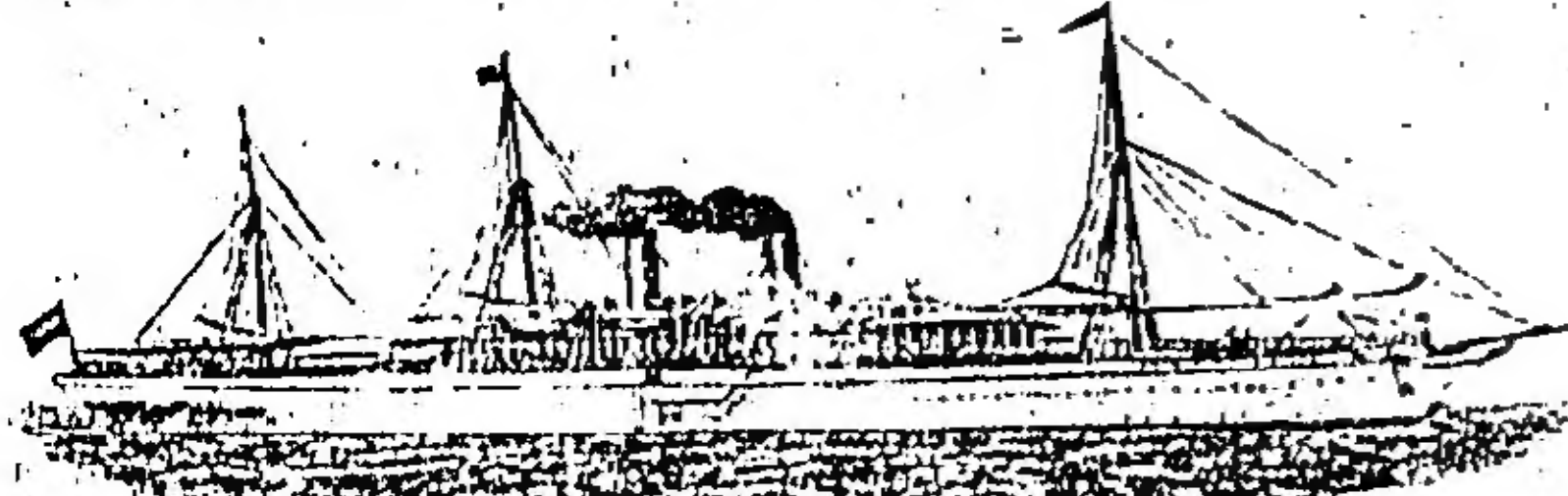
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 569 " " C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., calling at Yanki, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.
 Canton to Tak Hing Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.
 Canton to Samshui Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloons and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.
 Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 31st March, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Trial.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
EMPERESS OF CHINA "	6,000	WEDNESDAY, May 30	June 20
EMPERESS OF INDIA "	6,000	WEDNESDAY, June 20	July 11
ATHENIAN "	2,440	WEDNESDAY, June 27	July 21
EMPERESS OF JAPAN "	6,000	WEDNESDAY, July 11	August 1
MONTEAGLE "	5,500	WEDNESDAY, July 18	August 11

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via St. Lawrence £60. via New York £62.
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate or Steamer, and 1st Class Rail £40. £42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. Corner Padder Street and Praya, opposite Blaks Pier. 113

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
ARCADIA Hildebrandt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO)	28th May } Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ Meyerdielcks	MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG.	1st June } Freight.
ANDALUSIA Schmidt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO)	20th June } Freight.
ACILIA Schuelke	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO)	28th June } Freight.
RHENANIA* von Hoff	HAVRE and HAMBURG, and NAPLES for Landing Passengers. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO)	12th July } Freight and Passengers.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity. Duly qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
 HONGKONG OFFICE,
 King's Buildings.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.
 Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SITHONIA (For Cargo only) ROON	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
PREUSSEN ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
GNEISENAU BAYERN	WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY, 18th July.
SACHSEN PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
ROON PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY, 15th August.
	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
	WEDNESDAY, 12th September.
	WEDNESDAY, 26th September.
	WEDNESDAY, 10th October.
	WEDNESDAY, 24th October.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship SITHONIA, Capt. Bremer, with CARGO only, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 4th June, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 5th June, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 5th June.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR	£61. 0. 0.	£42. 0. 0.	£22. 0. 0.
Return	91. 0. 0.	63. 0. 0.	33. 0. 0.
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	24. 0. 0.
Return	97. 0. 0.	66. 0. 0.	36. 0. 0.
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:			
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	61. 0. 0.	44. 0. 0.	26. 0. 0.
Return	115. 0. 0.	79. 0. 0.	47. 0. 0.
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0.	46. 0. 0.	27. 0. 0.
Return	123. 0. 0.	83. 0. 0.	49. 0. 0.

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
WILLEHAD PRINZ WALDEMAR	4,763 3,227	TUESDAY, 29th May.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3,302	TUESDAY, 26th June.
		TUESDAY, 24th July.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th day of May, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship WILLEHAD, Capt. Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewards. Lines can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	Return \$80.00	\$50.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£18.-	£18.10	£14.00	Return £42.10	£27.15
TO BRISBANE	£30.-	£20.-	£14.-	Return £54.-	£36.-
TO SYDNEY	£31.-	£23.-	£15.-	Return £59.10	£41.10
TO MELBOURNE	£34.10	£24.10	£16.-	Return £62.5	£44.5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.-
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00	Return \$170.00	\$120.-
TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	95. 0. 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co's Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR STEAMERS ABOUT
 YOKOHAMA & KOBE PRINZ WALDEMAR WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, ZIETEN WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
 KOBE & YOKOHAMA GNEISENAU WEDNESDAY, 20th June.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
 * Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, P. M. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0.
TO BREMEN	63. 10. 0.
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0.
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
 AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

Antimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 20.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

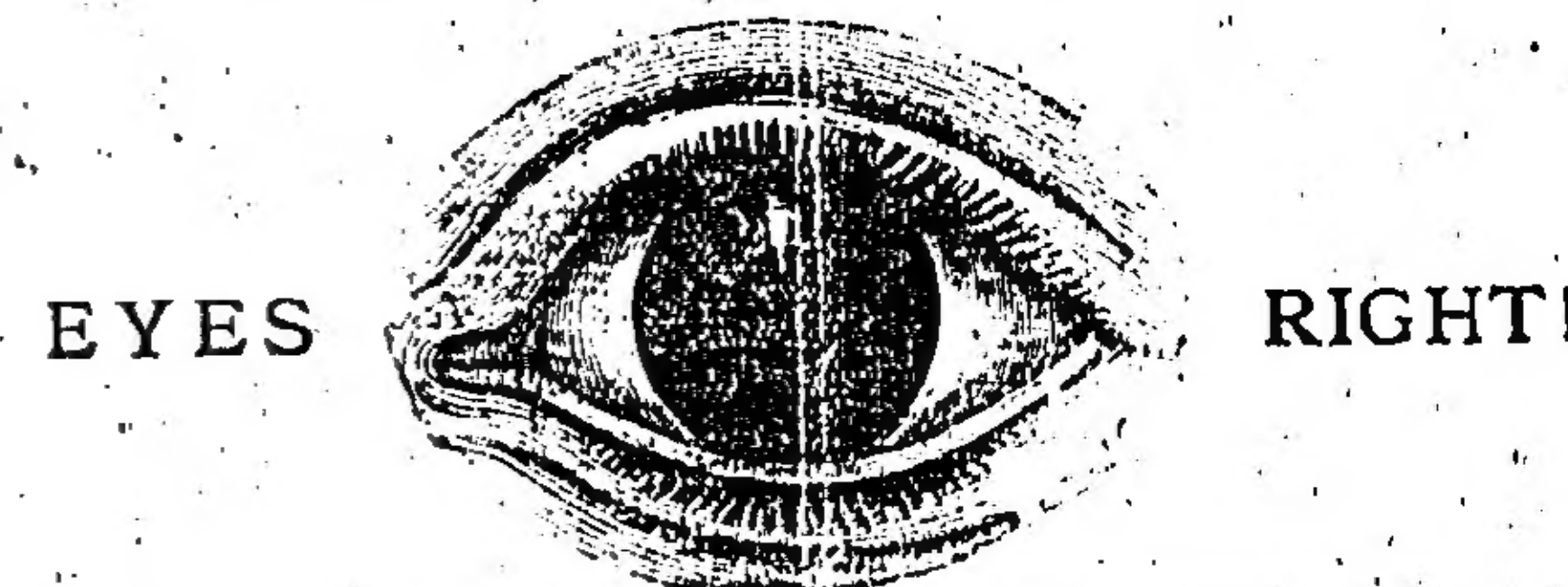
The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt. Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

139



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING."
 SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, and THURSDAY, AT 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."
 SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHUI, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip \$30
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS,
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.
 HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905

114

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU	JAVA	Second half May	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half May
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half June	JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	Second half June	JAVA PORTS	Second half June
TJILIWONG				

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to
 THE HEAD AGENCY
 OF THE
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
 Hongkong, 26th May, 1906

115

KWONG SANG & Co., No. 70, WELLINGTON STREET.

GENERAL DRAPERS, MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Silk, Pongee, Grass-cloth, Fancy and Piece Goods, &c.

Latest style of Ladies' Blouses and Gentlemen's Shirts made to order.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

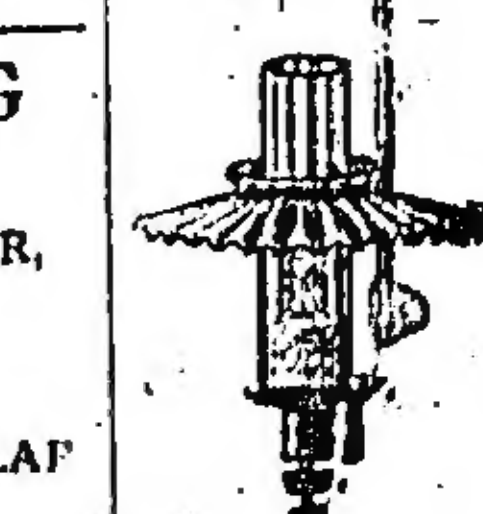
THE HONGKONG STUDIO. HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, 41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1903



FOR SALE.

WELSBACH'S INDOOR and OUTDOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS.

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, ORNATE, GLOBES, HADES, &c., &c.

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,

109, Des Vaux Road Central,

Hongkong, 10th April, 1906.

119

Intimations.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,
Des Vieux Road.JUST
RECEIVED.LADIES'
BATHING
COSTUMES,Comfortable,
Durable,
and
Dainty.BATHING
CAPS,
\$1
EACH.

SPECIAL

NAVY
SERGES
for
BATHING
COSTUMES,
(Guaranteed fast dye)\$1.25
per yard.WM. POWELL,
LTD.,Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1906.

Intimations.

K. A. J. OHOTIRMAI & CO.,
8, D'ARQUILLAR STREET.

NEWLY OPENED SILK STORE.

Indian, Chinese and
Japanese
Silk Piece Goods,
Silver Wares,
Rare Embroideries,
Grass Cloths,
&c., &c.,
SUITABLE BOTH FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.Ladies' Blouses
AND
Gentlemen's Pyjamas
SUITS SPECIALITY.

Prices exceptionally cheap.

Inspection earnestly solicited.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1906. [536]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [71]

To Let.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to
the Water, suitable for the storage of
any Cargo.

Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [147]

TO LET.

"HAYTOR," THE PEAK.
Immediate Possession.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1906. [363]

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1905. [74]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAVA, Kennedy
Town.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [73]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK
BUILDING.
GODOWNS on PRAVA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Con-
duit Road.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [72]

TO LET.

NO. 2, OLD BAILEY.

Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1906. [502]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has been
instructed to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ONTUESDAY,
the 29th day of May, 1906, at 3 P.M., at his
Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Victoria,
IN ONE LOT.The VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PRO-
PERTY registered in the Land Office as
SECTION D OF INLAND LOT No. 585
with the Mortgage and Buildings thereon,
known as NO. 11, SEYMOUR ROAD, held
under a Crown Lease dated the 14th Decem-
ber, 1850, for a term of 999 years. Proportion
of Crown Rent payable \$1.60.For further particulars, apply to—
Messrs. EWRNS, HARSTON & HARDING,
Alexandra Buildings,
Vendor's Solicitors,
or to
The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1906. [184]

BABY, WOULD THAT I
WERE YOU!Little one, in safety nestling
Near the heart that loves you well!
Close your eyes in sweet contentment,
'Neath soft slumber's soothing spell.
Little one, so warm and tender,
All your sky is bright and blue;
You awake to love and kisses:
Baby, would that I were you!Kisses given first thing in morning,
Kisses given last thing at night,
Kisses, praises, looks of wonder—
Looks that speak of heart's delight;
Such a flood of love and pleasure,
Running all your day time through,
Blest with health and cause for laughter,
Baby, would that I were you!Little one, so blest and happy—
Childhood's days are free from care,
Childhood's thoughts are thoughts of sun-
shine.Bright as rainbows, light as air!
Little one so pure and sinless,
Knowing naught to make you rue,
Of sin, or dread, or sorrow,
Baby, would that I were you!—From "A Wreath of Remembrance," by
M. G. W. (Henry Drane, London).

WOMEN IN THE EAST AND WEST.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel dilates upon the
subject of Marriage, in an article in the
Monthly which may be read with profit.
Marriage she unhesitatingly declares to be the
most honourable profession in the world for a
woman. And, says she, "it has this advantage:
it is a close profession for women. Men
can desert it. There is no profession of
married men. As he was before marriage,
tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, clergyman, apothecary,
plough-boy, thief, so he remains after it. He
may tack the epithet 'married' before his
name if he chooses, but marriage can never be
to him what it is to the woman; for marriage
is the cradle of the race, and woman rocks that
cradle." Mrs. Steel will not say that this is the
estimate of marriage which obtains in Western
society to-day. To the woman in the East—
yes! to the woman in the West—accurately.
Mrs. Steel does not believe that her view of
marriage is ever put plainly before our young
girls. The only point of cleavage is when,
about fourteen years of age, out of school hours
the girl turns instinctively to love stories and
the boy to tales of adventure. Of course, she
says, at this period it is quite inevitable that
Nature should be awakening in the girl thoughts
and desires which are not exactly the same as
those in a boy's mind; yet so far as the author-
ities are aware, no attention is paid to this in the
educational process, the young aspirant to
womanhood being left to find such guidance as
she may in the pages of books 'pour la jeune
fille'—books in which love is a mysterious,
scarcely to be spoken of, divinity where kisses
are plentiful and the not impossible result is
left out of the equation altogether. Such, she
complains, is the education for those who, if
the right man only turns up, will, without one
exception, leave other professions gladly to
follow the ancient woman's calling of wifehood
and motherhood, knowing nothing of either.
In the West therefore, says Mrs. Steel, the
marriageable girl has, as her ideal of woman,
a human being of equal rights with himself.
Nothing but love will induce her to give up her
freedom; without it, marriage is for her no
marriage at all. If she is a good girl, accord-
ing to Mrs. Steel, she will aim high. She has
been taught that "what is sauce for the goose
is sauce for the gander" and she will tolerate
no lower standard of moral than her own in
the man she is prepared to love. She may, she
often does, live on for years—perhaps for ever
—unsatisfied, for she never finds the man
whom it will give her personal rapture to marry.
But this new house, the new position, the new
liberty, run him very close, we are informed.
She goes to that house full of high hopes. She
goes to marriage, as she would go to the
theatre, expecting to be happy, interested and
amused. Yet Western law fully denies this
attitude of the Western woman. With her,
love is the only real tie; with the law it is the
marriage contract that is binding and love may
go by the board. She may refuse to be com-
panion, helpmate, friend. She may neglect her
husband's house, his children, and play skittles
with his money and his reputation. She may
even refuse to be the mother of his children,
and he has no redress. So long as the contract
is unimpaired other grievances count for
nothing before the law. Mrs. Steel frankly
owns that "this curious antagonism between
faith and works" is responsible for much that
is unsatisfactory in Western marriages. Lucky
it is that pure affection follows on marriage in
most normally healthy folk, and contrary
to teaching faith and belief the Western
marriage assimilates itself to the Eastern
one. But it is Mrs. Steel's conviction that
the Eastern woman falls as far from her
ideal of marriage as the Western one rises
above it. The Swayamhar, or maiden's choice,
she asserts, forms an intrinsic part of the ideal
which can scarcely be understood without this
public choice—a choice which does not how-
ever obtain. The bride selection sees her future
husband till the betrothal, which is as binding
as the marriage, is over. This seems cruel
from the Western point of view, but not from
an Eastern one, for the Eastern woman's ideal
of perfect womanhood is different from ours.No Eastern woman is or imagines herself
the superior or even the equal of man. She
cannot be so, since the man and the woman to-
gether form the perfect human being to whose
guardianship he entrusted the immortality of
the race. To the Eastern woman marriage is
a duty as well as a necessity. Not to marry,
as Mrs. Steel puts it, "is wilfully to murder;
the possibility of life. But to her home is no
question of love or monopoly. The sole sanc-
tifier of her union is the resulting child. The
real tie between husband and wife lies in their
fatherhood and their motherhood." The differ-
ence between two brides is this: that whilst
the Western bride goes to her husband's house
as she would to a theatre, expecting to be inter-
ested and amused, the Eastern one goes as a
man goes to the cloister—voluntarily self
dedicated to duty. Mrs. Steel accurately
gauges the situation when she says that for the
Eastern bride marriage is no new freedom, but
rather a restriction of liberty. There is not even
a new house and a new position. Her sole
gain is a husband whom she has not chosen,
perhaps not even seen, and a mother-in-law
who may, for all she knows, be a hard task
mistress. Yet Mrs. Steel claims that the
Western marriage demands the greater amount
of self abnegation, Indian wives as a rule
are happy, notwithstanding their training
and the fact that personal happiness is not an
integral part of marriage. But a change is
coming over the spirit of the Indian woman's
dreams. They are less content to accept a
husband they have never seen. Mrs. Steel,
however, would caution them against advancingtoo far in the direction of Western ideals, for
to her it is conceivable that if some few Eastern
mothers-in-law of the uttermost utmost type
were to descend on England with a view to its
conversion in a similar manner to the way our
apostles' Mission ladies do on India—that is
full of their own needs, full of reprobation born
of their own ideal—they would find quite as
much, say in London, as which to hold up holy
hands of horror, as we do in Calcutta and
Bombay.—Bombay Gazette.

Auctions.

E. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ONMONDAY,
the 28th May, 1906, at 11 A.M., at
ARMY ORDNANCE STORES,
Queen's Road East.THE FOLLOWING
GOVERNMENT STORES
at the ARSENAL YARD:—
AXLETTRES, BOLTS and NUTS, IRON
SAFES or PORTABLE MAGAZINES,
WHEELS, COPPER SCALES, VICES,
LEATHER STRAPS, OLD BRASS, GUN-
METAL, COPPER, WHITE METAL, ZINC,
STEEL, CAST, WROUGHT and GALVA-
NIZED IRON, LEATHER, BLANKETS,
TENT DUCK, TARKED and PLAIN CAN-
VAS, ROPE, DOORSOOTIE, BUNTING,
WOOLLEN RAGS, OLD WOOL, IRON
DRUMS and CYLINDERS, PAINT KEGS,
PACKING CASES, &c., &c., &c.
A large quantity of OLD BRASS.A quantity of Old and Part Worn CLOTHING.
Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance
Office or from the Auctioneers.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. All
faults and errors of description at purchaser's
risk, on the fall of the hammer.All lots to be cleared within 48 hours.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1906. [58]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ONTUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,
the 29th and 30th May, 1906, at 10 A.M. each
day, at H. M. NAVAL YARD,SUNDRY NAVAL, VICTUALLING,
OBSOLETE and CONDEMNED
STORES.Comprising:—
OLD STEEL WIRE ROPE, REFRIG-
ERATING MACHINE, BOAT'S ENGINES
and BOILERS, CHAIN CABLE and GEAR,
ELECTRIC CABLE, STEEL WIRE HAW-
SERS, OLD BRASS and IRON, RIVETS,
LOAM, PAPERSTUFF, CANVAS, PRO-
VISIONS, IMPLEMENTS, CASKS and
CASKSTAVES, CLOTHING MATERIALS,
BLANKETS, OFFICERS' MESS TRAPS
and TOBACCO.Catalogues may be had on application.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
PUBLIC AUCTION.MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have
received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
ONMONDAY,
the 11th day of June, 1906, at 3 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vieux Road Central,THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY,
situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong,All those PIECES or PARCELS OF
GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid regis-
tered in the Land Office respectively as the
REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF
INLAND LOT No. 505 and the REMAINING
PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505, together
with the Messuages thereon, known as Nos. 54,
56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane, and
Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road.
Area 3,694 square feet or thereabouts. Term
999 years.For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to—
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. [589]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,ON
THURSDAY,
the 14th June, 1906, at 11 A.M., at the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's premises, Kowloon,COMPLETE CEMENT FACTORY,
originally intended to be put up as the Kwai-
tung Cement Factory, but landed in
Hongkong on account of the Russo-
Japanese War, will be sold, by order of
proprietor Mr. Hereditary Honorary
Citizen Anatoly Charlamieffitch Tat-
jokow of Sibirsk.The Plant of this Cement Factory, which
is best fitted out with the latest technical
ventions for manufacturing Cement, by the
system, consists among others of—
COMBUSTIBLES (Wolf, Magdeburg).
MILLING MACHINES (Smidt, Copenhagen).
OILING INSTALLATIONS (Atlas Fabr.).
ELECTRICAL (Allg. Elec. Comp.).
PUMPS, &c. (Oranstein & Koppel).
&c., &c., &c.All in all the whole plant is very nearly the
same as the Factory Kjekskardorp, near Malmo
Sweden.Specifications of the Machines and accen-
tories as well as any further information may
be obtained from—
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hamburg & Hongkong,
and
LAWYER BERNOFF,
in St. Petersburg, Wladimir Outrow,
4 Linie, Hans No. 1,
as well as from the Auctioneers,
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1906. [518]

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority
of us that we do not get quite the amount of
happiness we are entitled to. Among the count-
less things which tend to make us more or less
miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah
More said that sin was generally to be attri-
buted to biliousness. No doubt a crippled
liver with the resulting impure blood, is the
cause of more mental gloom than any other
single thing. And who can reckon up the
fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear
arising from the many ailments and diseases
which are familiar to mankind; like a vast
cloud it hangs over a multitude no one
can number. You can see these people every-
where. For them life can scarcely be said to
have any "bright side" at all. Hence the
eagerness with which they search for relief and
cure. Remedies likeWAXPOLL'S PREPARATION
have not attained their high position in the
confidence of the people by bald assertions
and boasting advertisements. They are
obliged to win it by doing actually what is
claimed for them. That this remedy deserves
its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as
honey and contains the nutritive and curative
properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry.
Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula,
Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and
emanating complaints and disorders, that tend
to undermine the foundations of strength and
vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter
side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S.,
Edinburgh.—L. R. C. P., London.—Physician
Woman's Hospital—Professor, University of
Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much
pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases
of debility and have found it to be a very
valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take."
You can take it with the assurance of getting
well. It never disappoints. Sold by all
chemists. [6]THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY,
LIMITED.THE Price of Best Quality AUSTRALIAN
BUTTER is REDUCED to 65 Cents
per lb. from 10-day.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1906. [590]

A. CHAZALON & CO.

JUST UNPACKED.

A NEW Consignment of the following:—

ANCHOVY (Norwegian) in Kegs.
SALMON BELLIES " "
SALTED HERRINGS " "
" MACKARELS " "
GERMAN SAUSAGES in Tin (Assorted).
" " in Skins.
" ASPARAGUS.
" VEGETABLES (Assorted).
FRENCH FRUITS in SYRUP (Assorted).
" STUFFED OLIVES.
" ANCHOVY in OIL (Bouillers).
ALSO
PASCAL'S ASSORTED SWEETS and TOFFERS.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [61]SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill, falling into
the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily
and economically cure himself without the know-
ledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION.A complete revolution has been wrought in this de-
partment of medical science, while thousands have
been restored to health and happiness who for
years previously had been merely dragging out a
tortured existence.THERAPION No. 1.—A Sovereign
Remedy for the cure of the urinary
organs, suppurating infections, the use of which
does irreparable harm by laying the foundation
of stricture and other serious diseases.THERAPION No. 2.—A Sovereign
Remedy for primary and secondary skin
eruptions, skin diseases, pains and swellings of
the joints, and all those complaints which mercury
and arsenic are so popularly but erroneously
supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood and thoroughly
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.THERAPION No. 3.—A Sovereign
Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired
vision, sleeplessness, indigestion and incapacity for
business or pleasure, loss of appetite, blushing
indolence, pains in the back and head, and all
those disorders resulting from early error and
excess which the faculty so persistently ignores,
because an impotent to cure or even relieve.THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists
throughout the world. Price in England 2/6
per bottle. In Hongkong, 1/6 per bottle. The word
"THERAPION" appears on British Government
Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed
to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, China and Manila. [62]F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [51]

Intimations.

THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.
By Appointment toH. M. THE KING
and
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALESSupplied at all the LEADING CLUBS
and HOTELS, and to be obtained from
the principal Stores. [59]

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.
PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1906. [63]

THE WINE GROWERS
SUPPLY CO.

BARRETTO & Co.,

General Agents, Hongkong.

WHITE WINES.

Graves 87.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

BOTTLED BY

JULES MERMAN & CIE, BORDEAUX.

Graves 87.00 Per Dozen Quarts.

Bauternes 10.00 " "

Chateau d'Arche 20.00 " "

BOTTLED BY

EMMEL, DESPUJOL FILS & PICO,

BORDEAUX.

Bauternes 10.00 " "

Chateau Guiraud 20.00 " "

BOTTLED BY

BARRETTO & Co.,

Agents,
Nos. 23 & 24, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 12th June, 1906. [59]

Intimations.



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.SCOTCH
WHISKIES.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN
PRICES.From this date the prices of our popular
brands of SCOTCH WHISKIES will be as
under:—

A. THORNES BLEND	\$11.00
B. GLENORCHY BLEND (A Fine Soda Whisky)	11.40
C. ABERLOUR-GLENLIVET (A Fine Peaty Flavoured Whisky)	12.50
D. H.K.D. BLEND of the Finest Old Malt Scotch Whiskies	14.00
E. BLEND.	
The popular Whisky in the Far East	15.00

The above prices are strictly net. The
discount of five per cent. previously allowed
on our Whiskies ceases from this date.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1906.

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

BEER

PILSENER.

CROWN LABEL.

\$13.00

Per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.

\$19.50

Per Case of 8 Dozen Pints.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1905

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the
world is 30 cents per quarter.Single Copies: Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-
five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1906.

FRANCE IN SOUTH CHINA.

We are pleased to be able to give prominence to the official denial, which reaches us through the courtesy of M. Liebert, Consul for France in Hongkong, of the accuracy of the report emanating from Peking on the subject of the alleged understanding for the withdrawal of French troops from Lungchow, and not Lungchow as erroneously reported. On the 22nd inst., our correspondent at Shanghai wired the information which had evidently reached the Northern Settlement from the Chinese capital that "it is announced that France has come to an understanding with China with regard to her garrison in South China. She agrees to withdraw her troops from Lungchow [Lungchow] conditionally. French troops will be withdrawn if China allows her, as a *quid pro quo*, the right to construct a railway from Lungchow to Kweilin." This report appeared to M. Liebert, like many of its predecessors which had gained currency during the past twelve months, to have originated from sources not too friendly to French interests in this part of the Chinese Empire. It was quite recently stated in the Press in the North and the report subsequently reproduced in the South that H.E. Liu Shao-nien, Governor of Kwangsi province, had sent a dispatch to the Waiwupu charging the French from Tonkin with promiscuously invading non-treaty towns in Kwangsi and establishing haunts and godowns in them, even going so far as to purchase secretly land from private individuals without the authorisation of the local officials, all of which were in violation of the Chinese treaties with France. The Governor asked the Waiwupu, it was stated, to lodge a strong protest with the French Government and stated that he himself intended to address the French Consul in Kweilin, the provincial capital; at the same time he suggests to the Waiwupu that some arrangement should be come to with the French Government by which a limit must be set to the number of French troops, quartered at present in the treaty port of Lungchow, near the Kwangsi-Tonkin borders. These troops, by the way, the report proceeded to state, were introduced into Kwangsi when the recent insurrection in that province was at its height, two years ago, on the plea that they were necessary for the protection of French trade in that port of Kwangsi, although a brigade of disciplined troops from Hupoh had been sent to Lungchow for that very purpose. This and others are the specimen of the tales which are decidedly inimical to France in South China. Ever watchful of the best interests of his country, M. Liebert, faithful to his charge, cabled the substance of the Shanghai message, of the 22nd inst., to the Governor-General at Hanoi. The categorical reply from M. Beau, which we have the privilege of reproducing textually in our telegram columns, is an emphatic denial of the allegations which we are glad to be the medium of stating have no foundation in fact. The consular representative for France in Hongkong asserted, in an interview with a representative of this journal, that the conduct of political affairs of his country in China was honest and entirely above board, and he welcomed the opportunity to place before the public the exact position of his country in South China. The relations of high French officials with the Chinese authorities are of the most cordial character, and we have the authoritative statement, native reports notwithstanding, that the intercourse of the Taotai of Lungchow and the French authorities in the Indo-Chinese frontier is maintained on a most friendly basis. There is no good reason why so amicable an understanding should not always exist. In the recently published Decennial Report issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs we can glean no fact in the historical epitome for the period prejudicial to the interest of the Republic. We learn that the work of the delimitation of the Kwangsi-Tonkin frontier, which recommenced in 1892, was completed in June, 1894. The French and Chinese officers appointed to make maps of the frontier line from Ping-tri-kuan to the Yunnan border be-

gan their surveys in January, 1891, and in April of the same year they returned to Lungchow to complete maps, which were signed and exchanged in June. A single disputed point was referred to Peking for settlement. In June, 1894, Colonels Gallieni and Vallieres arrived from Langson, bringing with them a new set of maps of the Kwangsi-Tonkin frontier, embodying the alterations made. These maps, replacing those of June, 1892, were signed and copies exchanged in the Taotai's yamen. No points were left unsettled, and the tedious work of delimiting the frontier was at last ended. It might be interesting to learn that, on the 18th April, 1900, the Comptoir Francais du Tonkin, the only foreign firm established there, closed its business at Lungchow, having sold about one-half of its goods to a Chinese storekeeper, who has himself opened a branch store at Talung, on the frontier. On the 7th May a French school-master arrived there, and, on the 14th July, opened a French school by order of the Governor-General of Indo-China. The population of the city of Lungchow is about the same as it was ten years ago, i.e., about 20,000 inhabitants. The composition, character, and occupation of the people have not been subject to any material change. The actual number of troops on the frontier is not ascertainable. There are twenty camps, containing, it is said, some 10,000 men. The number of Foreign residents in and about Lungchow on the 31st December, 1901, was eleven in all—ten French and one British.

THE ORIENTAL TRADE.

No people are more alive to their interests in the immense possibilities of the development of trade with China than are the Americans, who are making every effort to seize the tide at its flood when trade shall resume its normal course as soon as the unsettled condition of the country once again assumes its aspect of business activity, untrammelled by extraneous conditions following the Russia-Japan war. Hence the views expressed by representatives of the mercantile community of the States resident in the East are always worth noting. An American, long resident in Japan, has written to the *New York Post* a discussion of the requisites of Oriental trade. He repeats with the authority of long experience what an American journal says it has often tried to impress upon their merchants and manufacturers. If their trade is to go farther than flour, cotton and petroleum, they must study the manner of manufacturing and packing. The writer of the letter says it is a matter of personal knowledge with him that Americans, when told that goods of a certain grade, packed in a special manner, are required for the Asiatic market, have answered: "We do not pack that way. If buyers want our goods they must take them as we prepare them." When told that they should learn the language of the market they seek, the answer is: "Let them learn English. We have no time to learn their language." These observations have called forth some pertinent comments of a prominent paper in the Pacific coast. The *Call* remarks, in English and German learn enough Chinese and Japanese for the purposes of trade. Therefore the American insurance companies and commercial houses in China and Japan are managed by other than Americans, Europeans who speak the language of the country. To this there is one notable exception. The Standard Oil Company, its Asiatic operations, makes a specialty of employing Americans who speak the language of the market with which it is dealing. It is said that at present the only chance for commercial employment in the East, for the few Americans who are studying Chinese and Japanese in American colleges, is with that company. Even then the students of Japanese, when they arrive, find it necessary, in many cases, to make up for errors in the college instruction. "In teaching both Chinese and Japanese our colleges," our contemporary states, "a literary language alone is deemed worthless. In Japanese the colloquial language is scrupulously avoided and the students taught Sinitic-Japanese, which is of no use in trade, for it is the literary language, sermons, lectures and addresses and at composition. The substructure of Japanese and Chinese is the colloquial tongue, the language of common intercourse, and the literary language is the superstructure. Our college chairs of Oriental languages should teach the practical, colloquial tongue first, and thoroughly; then the student may go further if he needs choose to do so. When students have no knowledge of the colloquial tongue, they find the literary language of no use, or little assistance in acquiring the colloquial, which alone they use in trade and business. It seems strange that after so many years of contact with the Orient we find ourselves so little prepared with the means of getting the trade

ought to have. If our commerce is to be confined to flour and raw textile fiber, its proportions will never justify our expectations. It does seem as though our two great California universities should supply the men needed in that trade with a working knowledge of the commercial, or colloquial language of China and Japan." In support of its assertions, the *Call* advances the suggestion that direct contact is required for the best conditions of trade, and knowledge of the language is absolutely necessary to make it effective. At present, as American Consuls in the Orient report, the attempts to make trade are by correspondence. They say that while English and German merchants are prompt in response to correspondence, American often make no reply at all, or, as in several cases observed, the reply runs: "We shall be glad to fill any orders you send, but upon our own terms and conditions." As the other party's wishes are ignored in advance, no request comes back for a statement of "our own terms and conditions," and there is no trade. "Under these circumstances," the article from which we quote concludes, "it is not surprising that Japan is getting trade in China that we might have, and that our European rivals are getting trade in both empires that should be ours. If there is a boy in California who wants a profitable career as a merchant in the Orient, let him employ a bright Chinese who can teach him the colloquial Cantonese dialect, which is spoken also by the Koreans. He will have no difficulty in finding a Japanese schoolboy who can teach him the trade language of that country. A vocabulary of a thousand words in each will equip an American for Oriental trade. The time spent will be more profitably employed than in the merely intellectual pleasure of acquiring Greek and Latin. Chinese and Japanese are older tongues than these, and they are not dead languages yet, though they have undergone evolution from their primitive form. If the Pacific Ocean is to become an American lake, we must know the languages spoken and the possibilities of commerce on the Oriental shore of our big pond."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MRS. Elizabeth Titcher has been appointed headmistress of the Bellis Public School, in place of Mrs. E. A. Bateman, retired.

DURING the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day, nine cases of plague have come to the notice of the Sanitary Board. They all terminated fatally.

THE Water Police charged three hawkers before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being found on board the steamer *Hong-moh*, yesterday afternoon, without the permission of the master. They were fined \$10 each.

SEVEN copies were paraded before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, two being charged with keeping a common gaming house in Titi Hong Lane, and the others with gambling. His Worship fined the two leaders \$75 each, and the remainder \$5 apiece.

LEAVE of absence to the neighbouring countries on private affairs has been granted to the undermentioned officers:—Royal Engineers: Lieut. G. L. Hall, and Lieut. A. B. Ogle, from June to 31st August. R. A. M. C.: Capt. J. T. Johnson, from 27th May, to 15th July.

CHAN Kam, a hawker, was arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of taking *samsu* on board the steamer *Hong-moh*, yesterday, with the intention of selling the same to the passengers, without first obtaining the captain's consent. A fine of \$37, or six weeks' hard labour was imposed.

S.S. "M. STRUVE."

HOPE OF SALVAGE ABANDONED.

On Sunday, April 7th last, it will be remembered that the steamer *M. Struve* while on a voyage to Chinkiang with a cargo of sugar struck a rock near Ockseu Island—midway between Amoy and Foochow—and became a wreck. Captain Owen Wilks, who took passage on board the *s.s. Hatching* for Amoy and chartered a special launch at that port to reach the vessel in order to inspect her with a view to salvage, returned to the Colony a day or two ago with his report as to the condition of the vessel. A *Hongkong Telegraph* representative called on Captain Wilks this afternoon, and was informed that the chance of salvaging the vessel was gone. The Chinese pirates in the vicinity of Ockseu Island had boarded the *M. Struve* and had practically stolen the ship, the bulk of the vessel only is all that was left by them.

TYPHOON WARNING.

We are in receipt from Mr. Amos P. Wilder, U.S. Consul-General, of the following telegrams which he received yesterday afternoon and to-day, respectively:

"Manila Observatory, 3 o'clock p.m. 'Typhoon moving to San Bernardino Strait.'"

"Typhoon close to and approaching Luzon near parallel 15 moving to N.W. at present."

THE CASE OF SECOND OFFICER GOTSCH.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING ADJOURNED.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, again appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistracy this morning, representing Herman Gotsche, second officer on board *s.s. Lyeempon*, who was recently committed to gaol for assaulting a policeman in Ship Street, and who was refused a re-hearing of the case yesterday, and renewed his application for a re-hearing of the case. Mr. Dixon said that when he asked for a re-hearing of the Magistrate's Ordinance, which reads as follows:—"(1) It shall be lawful for a Magistrate, on such grounds as he may, in his discretion, deem sufficient, to review his decision or adjudication within seven clear days from the date thereof, (unless in the meantime an application has been made to state and sign a case under section 98 and such application is not withdrawn) and, on such review, to re-open and re-hear the case wholly or in part, and to take fresh evidence and to reverse, vary, or confirm the previous decision or adjudication." It was his intention now of renewing his application under section 103 of the same Ordinance, which reads:—"Within seven clear days after the hearing and determination by a Magistrate of any complaint, information, charge, or other proceeding which he has power to determine in a summary way by any law now or hereafter to be in force in the Colony, either party thereto or any person aggrieved thereby who desires to question any conviction, order, determination, or other proceeding as aforesaid on the ground that it is erroneous in point of fact, may apply to the Magistrate for leave to appeal to the Full Court by way of a re-hearing, and, if such leave is granted, the Magistrate's Clerk shall, subject to the provisions of section 105, deliver to the appellant a certificate to that effect, and shall forward the original depositions in the case to the Registrar, or, if the party or persons desiring to appeal consents thereto, the Magistrate may order the case to be re-heard before him."

His Worship said that he was not aware of this section, and the question now was whether he ought to grant leave to appeal at all.

Mr. Dixon said he would turn over to section 107, and read as follows:—"If the Magistrate is of opinion that the application to state or amend a case or for leave to appeal on a question of fact is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, he may refuse to state or amend a case or to grant a certificate for leave to appeal, and shall, on the request of the party or person applying therefor, sign and deliver to him a certificate of such refusal and order the case to be re-heard before him."

It would be a saving of expense and time if his Worship would grant a re-hearing of the case. He would ask his Worship to exercise his discretion in the matter, as his client at the time of his trial, had no chance to call evidence.

His Worship—Suppose I adjourn your application, would that prejudice you?

Mr. Dixon—No, your Worship. It all depends now on the doctor's evidence, whom I am going to call, to see whether the case will go on.

His Worship—Yes.

Mr. Dixon—Will you let the man out on bail, your Worship? The man was released on bail of \$1,000, and we are quite prepared to put up a substantial amount.

His Worship—I am not prepared to exercise my discretion in this matter.

Mr. Dixon—Well, then, your Worship, will you make an order that he shall be taken off hard labour?

His Worship—Yes, I will do that. Suppose I go and see the Superintendent of the Gaol in the matter?

Mr. Dixon—That will do, your Worship. His Worship left the Court, and after an interval returned and announced that, as soon as an appeal is made, and notice to that effect is given to the prison authorities, the prisoner is taken off hard labour. In this case the prisoner will be exempt from hard labour.

The application for the re-hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

THE RECENT CUSTOMS APPOINTMENTS.

It is stated in Peking that owing to the misapprehension of the Ministers of the various Powers in Peking as to the real reason of the recent appointment to the Customs the Waiwupu has instructed the Chinese Ministers accredited to the various governments of Europe and America to call upon the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, explaining the steps taken by the Chinese Government in the matter. That is to say that the appointments were made to simplify matters brought about by the resignation of Sir Robert Hart while at the same time the *status quo* relating to the machinery of the Customs service will continue to be observed.

—N. C. D. News.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 25th at 11.50 a.m. The barometer has fallen generally, particularly over N. China, Japan and Luzon.

The fall in Luzon is due to a typhoon, which appears to be approaching Central Luzon and to be moving N.W.

In China it is caused by a depression which is apparently moving Eastwards to the N. of the Yangtze.

Pressure is highest over Central Japan. Moderate S.E. winds are indicated in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate S.E. winds; showery to fair.

A BADGE sold for the sum of 1s. or 2s. 6d., which exempts the buyer from being asked to purchase goods or take in raffles or entertainments, is a novelty for bazaar, which comes from Vienna, where it has proved a big financial success.

[Official].

FRANCE AND SOUTH CHINA.

A CHINESE CANARD.

OFFICIAL FRENCH DENIAL.

[From Governor-General, Indo-China, Hanoi, to Consul for France, Hongkong].

May 25, 1906.

Please contradict flatly information *Hongkong Telegraph* concerning supposed consent by France for withdrawing French troops said to be stationed in the region of Lungchow.

Not only have we never had any military forces beyond our frontiers of Indo-China, but our intercourse with the Taotai of Lungchow is excellent.

The policing of both sides of the borders between Tonkin and China goes on in the most friendly conditions by Chinese forces on one side and Franco-Annamites on the other.

Besides our military territories on our side of the frontier have recently been transferred to the Civil Administration.

(Signed), BEAU.

[Reuter's].

Germany.

London, 24th May.

Baron Tschirschky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichstag, said that the Government have strong grounds for assuming that German interests would not be affected by any eventual Anglo-Russian understanding in reference to Asia.

Referring to the Triple Alliance, he said that the three Governments stood on as firm a basis as ever.

The Triple had recently received the most explicit assurances from Italy to that effect.

The talk about the weakening of Austro-German relations was equally silly.

The Emperor's visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph was in nowise a demonstration against Great Britain or Italy, as there was no cause for such a demonstration.

The German Burgomasters in England.

The warm speeches of British statesmen, during the visit of the Burgomasters, are heartily reciprocated by the German Government and by wide circles of the people.

Russia.

An official communication from St. Petersburg says that, in view of the continuance of political assassinations and the consequent public excitement, a full amnesty and the revision or abrogation of exceptional laws is impossible.

Later.

Cambridge University and the Chinese Commissioners.

Cambridge University has conferred honorary degrees on the Chinese Commissioners now in England.

England and Russia.

Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons said that no agreement exists with Russia, but that there was an increasing tendency between England and Russia to deal in a friendly spirit with questions as they arise, and that this spirit had more than once lately led to co-operation between the two Powers.

He would be glad to encourage this tendency, which will naturally result in a progressive settlement of questions wherein both are interested, and the strengthening of their friendly relations.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

French (*Oceanien*) 28th inst.
Indian (*Arratoon Apar*) 30th inst.
English (*Arctida*) 30th inst., 10 a.m.
American (*China*) 3rd prox.
Indian (*Kutnam*) 4th prox.
German (*Prins Waldemar*) 5th prox.

The P. & A. *s.s. Aragonia* left Moji on 25th inst., a.m., and will be due to arrive at this port on 30th inst.

The N. Y. K. European Line *s.s. Iyo Maru* left Singapore for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 1st prox.

The Imperial German Mail *s.s. Prinz Sigismund*, which left here on 2nd inst., arrived at Sydney on 24th inst., at 10 p.m.

The N. Y. K. European Line *s.s. Sanuki Maru* left Shanghai for this port on 25th inst., and is expected here on 28th inst.

The Apar Co.'s *s.s. Arratoon Apar* from Calcutta left Singapore in the forenoon, yesterday, and may be expected here on 30th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s *s.s. Arcadia* left Singapore for this port on 25th inst., at 5 p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on 30th inst., at 10 a.m.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

LEASE OF PULO LAUT.

"TIMES'S" REPORT AFFIRMED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 25th May.
4.05 p.m.

Notwithstanding the contradiction in the House of Commons, it is certain that Germans have acquired a lease of the port of Pulo Laut.

It is intended that the port should be used as a naval station.

DANGER TO NAVIGATION.

It has been reported by the master of the British steamer *Taming* that on the 23rd instant he was compelled to abandon the bulk *Marindugue* while towing her from Manila to this port. The derelict is an old steamer, 140 feet in length, floating high and having two masts and a funnel. Position when abandoned—Lat. 16° 25' N., Long. 118° 45' E.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* that sealed tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's office, till noon on Friday, the 31st day of August next, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, as amended by the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1904, that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing opium and of selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in dross opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1907.

CONDITIONS OF TENDERING.

No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

- (i.) A deposit of \$30,000, or of title deeds, or other approved securities to a like amount, and
- (ii.) An agreement, to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Such deposit must be completed not later than noon on the 30th day of August, 1906. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1907, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof, and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1906, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Treasurer may require. Title deeds of land in any British territory may be submitted for approval.

During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor in Council on all opium prepared by him.

STORMY WEATHER IN KWANGSI.

A Wuchow, Ku, correspondent, writing under date the 4th inst., to the *N. C. D. News*, states that the city and vicinity have suffered considerably from recent hailstorms, accompanied by boisterous weather, thunder and lightning. Kweilin, capital of the province, has suffered even worse, electric storms and severe downpours of rain being the rule for over a fortnight, commencing from the 13th of April to the end of the month. The condition of the country people is most pitiable, and unless relief be promptly given it is feared that a repetition of the condition of two years ago will result.

RIVAL INTERESTS IN TIBET.

The Vice-Imperial Resident of Lhasa, whose headquarters are at Hsining, in Kansu province, has reported to the Viceroy that the Russian officials on the Mongolian frontiers having signified their intention to send a military officer with forty Cossacks to act as an escort for the Dalai Lama when he leaves Hsining for Lhasa, the British authorities in India have now stated their intention to send a similar force to the Kansu-Tibet borders to receive the Buddhist Pontiff when he enters Tibet, and escort him to Lhasa. The Viceroy, accordingly, is urged by the Vice-Imperial Resident to ask the British and Russian Governments to abstain from sending the escorts in question, as the Dalai Lama will be safe enough from harm under the protection of the Chinese guards which will be furnished him in deference to his high position. At the same time, says the *N. C. D. News*, the Emperor is asked to issue a peremptory Rescript commanding the Dalai Lama to delay no longer his return to Lhasa under pain of severe Imperial displeasure.

FATHER GAPON.

SENSATIONAL REPORT OF HIS MURDER.

HANGED BY REVOLUTIONISTS AS A POLICE SPY.

"The Morning Leader" published yesterday (April 23) a report from its Berlin correspondent that Father Gapon, the leader of the strikers on "Valdimir's Day" in St. Petersburg, had disappeared. The first post brought us a long letter from one of our correspondents in Russia announcing that the reason for Father Gapon's being lost sight of was that he had been hanged on 10 April by his former supporters, and that not even the Russian police had any inkling of his death.

A more cold-blooded murder than that described by our correspondent it is impossible to imagine. According to him, the revolutionary priest was butchered by four labourers because he was believed to be a spy in the pay of the Russian Government.

ACHIEVED FAME IN A DAY.

Father Gapon became famous in a day. Quite enough, it was the very day that Louise Michel, that other leader of men to the mouths of the rifles of the soldiery, was carried to her grave in Paris.

On that 22 Jan., 1905, the streets of St. Petersburg ran with the blood of the starving. Pulitoff work people, who, led by Father Gapon and Father Sergius, were shot down like dogs at the Narva Gate. Father Sergius was killed on the spot. Father Gapon, bearing the cross and an ikon, received a bullet wound in the chest and was taken to the Olafsky Hospital.

It was he who organised the heart-rending petition to the "Little Father," and led the people in their endeavour to present it in person to the Tsar on that fatal Sunday. He announced the peaceful visit of the masses in these words:

"I fear the Ministers have not told you the full truth about the situation."

The whole people trusting in you has resolved to appear at the Winter Palace at two o'clock in the afternoon in order to inform you of its needs."

If, vacillating, you do not appear before the people, then you tear the moral bonds between you and the people."

Appear to-morrow before your people and receive our address of devotion in a courageous spirit."

I and the representatives of labour, and my brave working men comrades, guarantee the inevitability of your person."

History's marginal note on this is: 2,000 killed and 5,000 wounded.

"YOU, THEIR ASSASSIN."

Father Gapon escaped from the hospital, and travelled Europe, visiting London in his journeyings.

From Paris the priest again wrote to the Tsar:

"Full of simple faith in you, as the father of your people, I marched towards you peacefully, accompanied by the children of your people, as you must know—as you do know. The innocent blood of working men, of their wives and their children, of tender age, will henceforth and for ever separate you, their assassin, and the Russian people. Never will the moral tie between you and the people be renewed."

Bomb, dynamite, collective and individual terrorism, and popular insurrection await all the assassins of the people which has been despoiled of its rights. I tell you this, and so it shall be. Waves of blood, such as perhaps have nowhere else been seen, will be poured out on account of you."

Eventually Father Gapon returned to Russia. Stranger tales of his gambling at Monte Carlo were associated with the name. He became the man of mystery.

HOUSE OF REVOLUTION.

"Some few years back," writes our correspondent, "the Russian police had a brilliant idea: they determined to start a revolutionary movement of their own amongst the workers in Moscow. Their leaders were to be police disguised as revolutionaries, and various strikes were to be organized in order to inspire the workmen with the sincerity of their mission. By this means they hoped to weaken the real party of revolution and to paralyse its action should matters come to a crisis. All went well at first, but the genuine revolutionists soon found out what was going on, and many of them joined the police-made organisation and carried on their propaganda under the aegis of the police themselves."

"The organisation was extended to St. Petersburg, and amongst those who joined it was a certain Father Gapon. It is pretty certain that at this time he had no connection whatever with the police, but was genuinely inspired with revolutionary ideas. . . . Gapon was an adventurer, the keynote of his revolutionary fervour was vanity and a love of theatrical display. The cause of his comparative success was a gift of oratory and the power of hypnotising others by the mere force of expression, and he soon became a power among the workmen in the St. Petersburg organisation. Fortunately for him the organisation was under the protection of the police, and so he was allowed to say just what he pleased."

"Then came the famous march to the Winter Palace. . . . After his disillusionment as to what might be expected from the Tsar, Gapon still remained a genuine revolutionist for a time. He escaped to the West. The story of his adventures, as reported in the papers, is probably as mythical as the adventures of De Rougemont."

DISILLUSIONMENT.

"Once out of Russia, he came in contact for the first time with the leaders of the revolution who were ready to welcome him, but were disappointed in the man they met. He was full of wild schemes which were impossible to carry into practice, and the coldness with which his impractical proposals were received wounded his vanity."

"It is not quite certain when he began to hold communications with the police, but an understanding of some sort had probably been arrived at before his recent return to Russia. The revolutionists were not long in finding out Gapon's new role, and, thinking him too contemptible for violent treatment, they decided to render him useful to the police and harmless to themselves by forcing him to sign a confession for publication."

"But he was still looked upon by many of the working classes as a popular hero, and it was necessary to convince them of the priest's duplicity. He had, it is alleged, attempted to bribe a revolutionary to do some work of espionage. It was therefore arranged that this man and Gapon should meet, and that four labourers should be in hiding in the next room to overhear what passed, and judge for themselves."

BETRAYED BETRAYED.

"When Father Gapon had sufficiently committed himself he was told that all would be published."

"Who will believe you?" he laughed. "I shall not need to deny it."

"Then I must call witnesses," said the man, springing up and throwing open the door and showing the four men who had been listening. "The watched priest saw in the faces of the workmen not merely judgment—but death."

For when the door was thrown open, the men, who could no longer contain their anger, buried themselves upon the priest, who was soon

dangling from the ceiling, where he may still be hanging to this moment, as up to the time of writing (17 A.M.) the police still believe their emissary to be alive."

CHEMIST AND PHILOSOPHER.

MONS. PIERRE CURIE AND HIS WORK.

There are occasions when the Fates seem to have decreed that great disasters should befall us—when everything that ought not to happen happens, and almost simultaneously. The chance or probability of such coincidences, as nowadays we should call them, is extremely small for any particular time. But it is likewise highly probable that they should sometimes occur. And during the past week or so great calamities have befallen humanity."

The melancholy death of Pierre Curie is not the least grave in its magnitude and consequences, amongst the other events of that fateful and unhappy week. It leaves behind it a gloom, a personal gloom, for a loss which all who have not hearts of stone must feel and mourn. Great as his achievements were, the promise of still greater work remained, whilst the fascination of his great personality, and his sudden and tragic disappearance from the scene of life, reminds us, indeed, once more of "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue."

THE WORKSHOP.

It is but two years ago since I visited the laboratory where the greatest discovery of our time was evolved. I found Mme. Sklodowska Curie at work. The professor was, if I remember rightly, lecturing at the Sorbonne or elsewhere. M. Henri Becquerel was amongst the visitors. I had the privilege of witnessing some interesting experiments which she was engaged in at the time. They were chiefly on the phosphorescence produced by the emanation from radium. But, unfortunately, the demonstration was cut short by accident to a water-pipe which nearly flooded the whole place; and we were obliged to retire to tea in some other portion of the building. Time did not permit me to return after our repast."

Not long afterwards M. Curie paid a visit to this country, no doubt at great personal inconvenience and expense, for the purpose of delivering a lecture in Albemarle-st.

Great must have been the consternation produced when M. Curie demonstrated what appeared to be a direct contradiction of the Second Law of Thermodynamics: that radium remains at its own accord, at a higher temperature, than surrounding objects: that the law of conservation of energy seemed to be at fault. But greater still must have been the satisfaction when the explanation was forthcoming as a direct consequence of the disintegration of the atom. The chemists of the more orthodox type must have been annoyed at the discovery; and they do not appear to have recovered from the shock yet."

SAVED FROM HIS FRIENDS.

Of M. Curie himself, of his position as a man of science and a philosopher, for he was something of that, too, I am not sure that I can tell to very much. For he was one of the most modest and retiring of men, and few had the privilege of much more than his casual acquaintance. The time at his disposal, as it has proved too short indeed, was much too valuable to be thrown away on the "vain transient splendors" of social functions, or to be wasted in the company of useless friends for their amusement. . . . If I remember rightly, once remarked when a man has done something, if it is interesting there is a general conspiracy on the part of everybody, particularly of society, to prevent him from doing anything like it again. Curie kept his head cool. It may be that his long estrangement to the world of wealth soured his temper towards it. For it is no secret that since the time of Fourcroy a savant has seldom, if ever, had to sacrifice so much to achieve his end, seldom, if ever, has had to encounter if not active opposition, at least, perhaps, worse—inactive, apathetic indifference."

In the case of his compatriot Fourcroy, the most illustrious pupil of Lavoisier, the reason has been ascertained by the impartial historian. His brilliant career still forms one of the most dismal pages in the history of France. The most accomplished and eloquent lecturer of his time, he was for years debarré from that academic recognition for which he was pre-eminently qualified amongst his fellows. In an age of chivalry, when to be unchivalrous was to lose the esteem of civilised men—those days to be civilised was to be a gentleman—he was the victim of unscrupulous wire-pullers and intrigues, who helped in every way to keep him out of that for which he was in every way best fitted."

SOMETHING GREATER YET.

It was not until he had started the world with, perhaps, the greatest discovery of all time that M. Curie received even scanty recognition. And some of these he refused, not proudly, but nobly, as, for instance, the Legion of Honour, on the ground that some others who deserved it had not yet been offered it. Chief amongst them was his own father. In these respects he reminds us somewhat of Herbert Spencer in our own country."

He looked, and doubtless was, extremely absent-minded; and it is not unlikely that the unfortunate accident might have been avoided or mitigated but for it. As a contemporary recalls, a similar end befell the Breton poet Quélennec, who was crushed to death by an automobile. These incidents are amongst the unlikely, which do happen now and then. One of the finest intellects of our time has been crushed by an iron wheel as by the iron hand of destiny."

Mme. Sklodowska, who was the partner of his life, in his later discoveries has done much, if not most, to accomplish that great work. Our deeper sympathies are with her in her great bereavement. For we feel that to her, not less than to the world, the loss is more nearly irreparable."

It is rumoured that M. Curie had just discovered a new substance still more remarkable than radium. And it is possible that the long-sought-for impurity, which, as is supposed by some authorities, renders all matter radioactive, was about to be isolated. Is it to be wondered at, if even in crossing a crowded thoroughfare as that which he met his doom, his thoughts should have been in the clouds; as, alas! indeed, too often, like the clouds, they have vanished, and he with them, to prove the futility of all our aims?—J. Butler Burke in *Morning Leader*.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. & K. Kadoorie and Co. write on the 25th inst.—"Since our last issue the market continues to remain inactive and apart from a substantial rise in Perak Sugars in the North and a further drop in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks there is but little variation in rates."

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks after offering at \$350 without leading to business have dropped to \$340 closing quiet at this rate. Nationals are steady at \$38.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons can probably be obtained at quotation. Unions continue in demand at \$800. North China are firm at

Tic 871. There is nothing to report in Vangates.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have hardened owing to a slight demand having set in for shares at \$305. China Fires are quiet without business at \$36.

Shipping.—China and Manilla have been at \$22 closing steady at this rate. Douglas Steamships are firm at \$40. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at \$25. There are sellers of Indos at \$30. Shanghai Tugs continue in request at the slightly improved rate of Tis. 62 and Tis. 51 (preference shares). Taku Tugs are in firm demand at Tis. 41. Star Ferries are quoted at \$33 and \$34 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars have depreciated 10 1/2 and can probably be had at this rate. Lunsons are dull and without business at \$25. Perak Sugars have experienced a sharp and substantial rise after changing hands at advancing rates between Tis. 90 and Tis. 110, closing quiet with sellers at the latter rate.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings are easier at Tis. 10. There is no alteration in Raubs and Orientals remain fixed at G. 34.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$161. Kowloon Wharves are also weaker and are down to \$103. Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. (late S. C. Farham, Boyd and Co., Ltd.) have been placed at Tis. 115. Hongkong Wharves are slightly firmer and have been taken off the market at Tis. 226.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have not maintained their position and are a shade easier at \$119. Shanghai Lands are procurable at Tis. 119. Hongkong Hotels have been dealt in at \$150 closing steady. Both Kowloon Lands and West Points are unchanged. Humphreys' Estates are obtainable at \$14.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have advanced to Tis. 74 after sales at Tis. 73. Hongkong Cottons are without business at \$15. Lau Kung Mows are inquired for at Tis. 72. Soey Chees have receded and have sellers at Tis. 320.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have weakened and can be got at \$29. China Light and Powers are still in favour and sales have been effected at \$104. China Providents are steady at \$9. Dairy Farms are quoted at \$16. Hongkong Electric have been booked at \$15 1/2. Ices are wanted at \$240. Langkats have again reacted to Tis. 242 after sales at Tis. 245. There are buyers of Watsons at \$13 1/2 and Wm. Powells are quoted at \$101.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Opened a Branch SALES-ROOM at No. 12, ROBINSON ROAD, KOWLOON. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong Office: No. 2, Zealand Street.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [595]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere as Merchants, have, on the 26th day of April, 1906, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:

1. The representation of three Chinese ladies each of whom is depicted sitting in a punt holding a Chinese oar. At the back of the picture is also a punt with two children sitting in it each of whom is holding an oar. The water in which the punts are floating is full of water lilies. A willow tree is depicted growing and spreading its foliage over the pond. On the left hand side are three Chinese characters 採蓮圖 reading Tsai Lin To meaning "The picture of gathering water lilies." At the top of the label are four Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom are the initials "G. L. & Co."

2. The representation or illustration of two Chinese boys; one of the boys is depicted standing in a fighting attitude and the other is depicted supporting himself on his hands while his feet are raised in the air—on the ground is a Chinese sword, a Chinese spear and a pole on the right hand side is a tree. At the top of the label are four Chinese characters 兩童舞力 reading "Two boys exercising strength." At the bottom of the label are four other Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co.

3. The representation or illustration of a fairy with two female attendants standing on each side of her. The one standing on her right hand side is holding a wand and the other is holding a big fan. On the right hand side of the mark are the Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co.

4. The representation or illustration of an elephant being ridden by a man carrying a long spear to which is attached a banner. On the left of the Trade Mark there is depicted the representation of the sun upon which are the Chinese characters 大初混元 reading Tai Cho Wan Un meaning "In the beginning of the world at the time of confusion." Above the said representations is depicted the device of a Peacock which is being ridden by a goddess. On the left hand side and at the top of the mark are the Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co. At the top of the label are the Chinese characters 大造乾坤 reading Tai Tao Kin Kwan meaning "The Great Architects for the formation of heaven and earth." At the bottom of the label are the initials "G. L. & Co."

5. The representation or illustration of an old Chinaman standing in a field with folded arms and clasping a long staff. Beside him is a large broken egg from out of which six Chinese children are depicted as emerging. Above which are written four Chinese characters 仁記洋行

To-day's Advertisements.

reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co."

6. The representation or illustration of a beautiful Chinese young woman sitting in front of a window and holding a book in her right hand. A parrot is depicted standing on and is chained to a stand which is hanging under the window facing the girl. Above which are written four Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co."

7. The representation or illustration of part of a Chinese pavilion or balcony in which are depicted two Chinese ladies one sitting and the other standing. The latter is pointing to a Chinese man who is depicted standing in a garden holding in his left hand a flute. Above which and in the border surrounding the Mark are written ten Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and the Chinese characters 年年發財 reading "Pun Siu To" meaning "The picture of criticising the music of the flute," and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co."

8. The representation or illustration of three cash the edges of which overlap each other. In the centre hole of each cash is depicted the face of a Chinese boy. The three cash together are supported by a Chinese boy. On the three said cash are written the Chinese characters 年年發財 reading Nin Nin Fat Tsai meaning "Making profit every year." Above which are four Chinese characters 財源流通 reading Tsai Un Lau Tung meaning "The money sources in circulation" and below which are the initials "G. L. & Co." On the right hand side are four other Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co.

9. The representation or illustration of a Chinese girl standing on the embankment of a river and leaning against the trunk of a willow tree. She is holding in each of her hands a cock; on the right hand side at the top corner are the Chinese characters 美人計 reading Mi Yan Kai meaning "The scheme of a beautiful woman." At the top of the label are the Chinese characters 仁記洋行 reading Yan Kee Yeung Hong being the equivalent or Hong name in Chinese of Gibb, Livingston & Co., and at the bottom of the label are the initials "G. L. & Co."

in the name of Messrs. GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO., who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The Trade Mark No. 1 has been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1903.

The Trade Mark No. 2 has been used by the applicants since the month of October, 1903. The Trade Marks Nos. 3 and 4 have been used by the applicants since the month of July, 1904.

The Trade Mark No. 5 has been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1905. The Trade Marks Nos. 6 and 7 have been used by the applicants since the month of October, 1905.

The Trade Mark No. 8 has been used by the applicants since the month of November, 1905. The Trade Mark No. 9 is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith.

The Trade Marks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 have been used and the Trade Mark No. 9 is intended to be used by the applicants in respect of the following goods:—
COTTON PIECE GOODS OF ALL KINDS IN CLASS 24.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the Undersigned. Dated the 26th day of May, 1906.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 29th May, 1906, at 11.30 A.M., at his

Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

35 Cases "LEON CHANDON" CHAMPAGNE.

200 "COGNAC.

30 "GIN.

30 "LLAMA SHIRTINGS.

4 "JAPANESE LANTERNS.

5 "UMBRELLA FRAMES.

60 "CEYLON TEA.

AND

A Quantity of other Goods.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [597]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY,

the 2nd June, 1906, commencing at 2.45 P.M., at No. 6, Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon,

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. (Particulars from Catalogue).

TERMS:—As Cus'omary.

On view from Friday, the 1st June, 1906.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906. [598]

Intimations.

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

NEW PIANOS

\$70 CASH

AND 18 PAYMENTS OF \$20 EACH

OR \$385 CASH.

GREAT STRENGTH AND SUPERIOR

TO ANYTHING IN THE

COLONY.

Steinway,

Bechstein,

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	GLASGOW	29th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	GLASGOW	7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	GLASGOW	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	GLASGOW	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	GLASGOW	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PING SUEY"	GLASGOW	4th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ORESTES"	GLASGOW	11th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OANFA"	GLASGOW	18th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ASTYANAX"	GLASGOW	25th "

The S.S. "AJAX" left Singapore on the morning of the 24th instant, and is due here on the 29th.

HOMEWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON"	AMSTERDAM	3th June.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	LONDON	10th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AJAX"	GENOA	17th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	LONDON	24th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"PATROCLUS"	GENOA	31st "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"PING SUEY"	LONDON	7th July.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"STENTOR"	VICTORIA	10th June.
	"OANFA"		7th July.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	TACOMA	14th June.
	"TEUCER"		13th July.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA	"TAKING"	MANILA	29th May.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	NINGPO	30th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAINAN"	MANILA	30th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 2nd June, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	"	SATURDAY, 9th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship "ANGLO SAXON" Beginning of July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1906.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
CLASS FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10c) per Single Copy.
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.
THE Steamship
"ORANGE BRANCH,"
3,435 Tons,
will be despatched for VLADIVOSTOCK
about the 2nd June.
To be followed by
S.S. "VINE BRANCH," 3,442 Tons.
For Freight, etc., apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [480]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"BENMOHR."
Captain Webster, will be despatched as above,
on or about 4th June.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1906. [554]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.
FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
On and after Sunday, 20th inst., inclu-
sive, every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single, \$2;
Return, \$3; 1st Class, Single with Cabin, \$3;
Return, \$5; 3rd Class, Single, 50 cents; Re-
turn, 80 cents.
All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1
Each Meal.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

S.M. WANG Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [17]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"HINSANG"	MONDAY, 28th May, 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	TUESDAY, 29th May, 3 P.M.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.
* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To sail at Daylight on
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	June 11th.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	June 21st.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	July 14th.
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenhain	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BANCA,"
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are hereby
landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 28th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.
No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1906.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PREUSSEN,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may
be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 30th instant will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant,
at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 5th of
June, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents,

Hongkong, 24th May, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"OCEANIE,"

Captain Courty, will be despatched as above,
on or about MONDAY, the 28th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, 21st May, 1906. [11]

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
KOBE.

THE Steamship

"RHENANIA,"

Captain von Hoff, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th
instant, at 4 P.M.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation
for Passengers and carries a duly qualified
Doctor and Stewards.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1906. [591]

Intimations.

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
in all kinds of
JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA
SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.

Orders Promptly Executed.

No. 5, ARSENAL STREET,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510]

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the story of a discovery, which, when
made, will revolutionize the science of
forensic medicine, and which, in the hands of
the expert, will enable him to identify a
person with absolute certainty, and to
discover the cause of death in cases where
the medical evidence is conflicting. The
discovery is the result of the researches of
a French scientist, who has spent years of
time and money in the study of the subject.
The discovery is the result of the researches of
a French scientist, who has spent years of
time and money in the study of the subject.
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a French scientist, who has spent years of
time and money in the study of the subject.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, China and Manila.

MUTTON AND BEEF.

THE Undersigned is prepared to SUPPLY

FRESH MUTTON AND BEEF, at

Moderate Prices.

Should patrons find any Meat supplied, not
to be fresh, full price will be refunded on the
return of the Meat to the Stall.

TUNG WING,
No. 1, Stall, Central Market.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1906. [561]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has re-opened their

FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 35, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to

order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club,
Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A.
S. Watson & Co., Ltd., and other leading
Establishments in the Colony, to whom refer-
ence may be made as to the Superior Work-
manship and Materials of the Furniture, &c.,
supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as
follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and

CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [296]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor

the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE

for any DEBTS contracted by the Officers or

the Crews of the following vessel during her
stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

TWICKENHAM, British steamer, Captain
J. E. Parker.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

JUST LANDED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK

(Milkmaid Brand).

Guaranteed to be fresh and wholesome.

Exceptionally low prices for retail and whole-
sale buyers.

Per Dozen tins \$2.50.

Per Case of 4 dozen tins \$9.50.

H. RUTTONJEE,
Hongkong and Kowloon.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1906. [64]

THE CRIMINAL'S LIFE
REVEALED

BY HIS FINGER PRINTS.

The extent to which finger prints reveal the
life and character of a person is being made
the subject of interesting study not only by
American criminologists, but by those agents
of the State who deal directly with criminals.

Marks made by the thumb and fingers of a
shrewd law-breaker differ from those of the
petty thief; those of the highwayman are not
like those of the counterfeiter; while the prints
of the degenerate have their own characteristic
ridges and lines.

Measurements of the Bertillon system may
become valueless through changes in the sub-
ject brought about by passing years, but finger
prints are always the same. The man of 60
has precisely the distinctive markings that he
bore in his cradle.

Even further back does this comparatively
new science extend, as by its aid the expert
learns much of the characteristics of the sub-
ject's antecedents.

"Finger printing" of criminals has recently
been adopted in the State prisons at Joliet, Ill.,
and Leavenworth, Kan. Before that it was
extensively employed in America only in New
York and New Jersey.

What is regarded as the most complete
system in America has been in use for eight
months at the New Jersey Reformatory for
Men, at Rahway. A careful study of this
science has been made by Edward H.
Schwartz, the finger-print expert there, and his
assistant, Matthew Adams.

Undoubtedly, the mission of the little lines,
ridges and curves of the finger ends is to bring
a fuller measure of justice to lawbreakers than
was possible in the past.

As evidence gatherers they are more accurate
than a Sherlock Holmes and more far-reaching
than the most complete criminal record.

One exceedingly interesting instance where
the finger-print system, proved infallible and
superior to the Bertillon system was in the
case of twin brothers of Elizabeth, N. J. This
case was a puzzle to the authorities for years,
until Mr. Schwartz showed which twin was the
criminal wanted for one offence, the other being
accused of the same crime in larger degree.

Mike and Jim, as much alike in appearance
as two peas, were held-up men, second-
story workers, pickpockets, "panhandler" and
all-round crooks, and were uncommonly clever.
They were tattooed from head to foot. The
identical tattoo marks, the identical scars and
identical moles were in the same spots on Jim
as on Mike.

Even the Bertillon system of measurements
could not disprove Jim's statement that he was
Mike, or Mike's assertion that he was Jim.

For years the police, when they had one
man, declared him to be the one wanted, until
the other would raise a doubt by showing the
extraordinary resemblance between the two.

On the breast of each were tattooed an an-
chor and shield and an eagle and shield. The
American flag was on Jim's back, and on
Mike's in precisely the same position to a frac-
tion of an inch. Their legs and lower arms
were covered with arrow-heads, clasped hands,
crosses, hearts, stars and wonderful snakes, all
similar in position, appearance and measure-
ments.

Where Mike received a scar that Jim did not
have, the latter burned one on himself with
acid. It took several years to distinguish one
of the men definitely from the other, and it was
finally Mr. Schwartz who made the discovery.

This case demonstrated beyond doubt the
truth of the assertion that no two persons, even
if twins, have finger-print markings exactly alike.

Mr. Schwartz found that the thumb prints
made by Mike denoted more strength of charac-
ter than the coarser markings of his brother.

Jim's lines indicated weaker intellect and
less stamina. On his thumb, however, the fine
lines were broken here and there, showing that
while lacking the finesse of Mike in criminal
operations, he was the cleverer highwayman.

In the light of these "readings," the police
traced the histories of the men, and found that
the variations in their criminal careers bore out
the interpretations placed upon their finger
prints.

In the light of these "readings," said Mr.
Schwartz, "I never ran across such a singular
case of likeness between two men. Twins usu-
ally are close in resemblance, but these fellows
beat

A more general use of the system throughout the country, it is asserted, will be of immense value to the police departments of America and Canada, and it is believed that, in time, there will be a central government bureau where every criminal in the country will be registered by this system.

Arrivals

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Dalgi Maru, for Swatow.
Tremont, for Maji.
Kwelchow, for Tsingtao.
Haitan, for Swatow.
Yuenang, for Manila.
Strathmore, for Polo Laut.
Chiyuen, for Shanghai.
Haitan, for Hainan.
Changshu, for Amoy.
Binkikuan, for Saigon.
Nankin, for Swatow.
Footang, for Singapore.
Hongmoh, for Amoy.

May 26.

high sea to port.

[illegible]

DOCK RETURNS.			
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.			
Empress of China ...	at	Kowloon	Dock.
Prominent.....	35	10	01
Tak Hing.....	04	11	01
Alta.....	04	07	00
Loongwo.....	10	04	00
Maif.....	10	04	00
Lyetmoon.....	00	00	00
		Cosmopolitan	00

DISCUSSION

Post Office.
A Mail will close for:—

A Mail will close for:—
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haltan*.

—Рег. Исследования: 38th May

It is hereby notified that on and from the 6th instant, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong and British Postal Agencies in China to Egypt and the Sudan was reduced to 4 cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Station. It will be c

There will be a delivery of letters at Pokfulam leaving the G. P. O. daily at 10.30 a.m.

TO-MORROW.

8. Peter's Seamen's Church.
Queen's Road, West.
Fifth Sunday after Easter.
Morning Prayer, 11 a.m., Venite, Hine; Te Deum, Oakeley; Jubilate, Smith; Hymns, 53, 443, 149 and 151.
Evening Prayer, 6.30 p.m., Nunc Dimittis, Elvey, Hymns, 148, 147, 480 and 11.
Holy Communion 7.45 p.m.
The Church launch *Dayspring* will call out ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier, 10.30 and 6 p.m.): returning after wards. The Answering Pennant is the Cal flag. All the sitings are free and unappropriated. *Windsor* (Capt. Beke, &c. provided) Sunday school to 10.45 a.m.
Meeting at Seamen's Institute 72, Princes East on Sunday at 8 p.m.
Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5.30 p.m.
German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.
St. Francis' Church, Wanchai:—Mass (*Chin.*) 6 a.m., (*Port.*) 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.
St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service (*English*), 10 a.m.
St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass 8 a.m.
Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

[illegible]

CRAIGSBURN.

Adams, M. and Mrs. F. Smith, E. Grant	
R. J.	Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Barnett, H. J. O.	Grant
Brown, C. A.	Smith, Percy
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs.	Soppa, P.
G. A.	Webb, Mr. and Mrs.
Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs.	Montague
Jameson, F. S.	Young, J. A.

& Mrs. Logan,
McKen

Bailey, Mr. and Mrs.	Longridge, Rev. and
Caruthers, Mr.	Mrs.
Chatto, Miss	Martin, R.
Chichester, Maj. A. A.	Mitchell, R.
Clether, A. N.	Mogile, Mr. and Mrs.
Dulton, Mr.	Moon, Mr. and Mrs.
Engel, Mr. and Mrs. L.	Moxon, Mr. and Mrs.
Gale, Capt.	Ollis, F. B.
Graham, Mr. and Mrs.	Painter, Major & Mrs.
W. Douglas	Post, Mr. and Mrs. N.
Hareland, F. A.	Reynolds, F. C.
Jacka, Mr.	Roberts, A. O.

Seymour

Joseph, Mr. and Mrs.	Mrs.
E. S.	Sinclair, A.
Kaye, Major and Mrs.	Skor, Mr.
Kistowsky, Mr. & Mrs.	Skottowe, Mr. & Mrs.
F.	Watson, Mr. & Mrs.
Knight, Mr.	Weissmann, Mr. & Mrs.
Lang, Mr.	White, Dr. & Mrs. M.
Leask, Mr.	Woodward, Mr. & Mrs.
Long, A. O.	Zehrmann, H. C.

& Mrs. L. L. L. L.

Brünhild, Mr. & Mrs. Lühne, K.
F. J.
Buge, Dr. H.
Colbert, R.
Cooke, G.
Diddiche, Miss M.
Porkela, W.
Fahreizes, A.
Gillbar, Mr. and Mrs.
and infant
Gillbar, Miss L.
Key, Dr. F.
Kollekter, Dr. Med.
Kremer, L.
Kril, C.
Harges, Capt. & M.
Hohnel, Dr. M.
Hyndmann, Dr. M.
Lack, Dr. Med. E.
Langer, H.
Majer, Master W.
Majer, Capt. and M.
McGren, J. P.
Menagh, M. E.
Mi-länd, C.
Munro, Miss A.
Owen, O. E.
Pariz, Mr. and Mrs.
Fosche, H.
Roerden, Mrs. J.
Schmidt, Dr. J.
Schneider, Mr. & M.
The and Sila.
Schönemann, Carl
Smend, Dr. Med. E.
Vorster, E.
Vossler, Mrs. Rudolf
Williams, W. P.

1000

NAME.	CLASS.
Alacrity *	despatch-vessel...
Astraea ...	cruiser, 2d class...
Bramble ...	river gunboat...
Bismarck ...	river gunboat...
Cadmus ...	steep ...
Cherub ...	water tank and tug...
Clio ...	steep ...
Diadem ...	cruiser, 1st class...
Fame ...	torpedo boat destroyer...
Flora ...	cruiser, 2d class...
Handy ...	torpedo boat destroyer...
Hari ...	torpedo boat destroyer...
Janus ...	torpedo boat destroyer...
Kent ...	cruiser, 1st class...
King Alfred ...	cruiser, 1st class...
Kinsha ...	river gunboat...
Monmouth ...	cruiser, 1st class...
Moorehen ...	river gunboat...
Otter ...	torpedo boat destroyer...
Rambler ...	surveying-vessel...
Robin ...	river gunboat...
Sandpiper ...	river gunboat...
Scipio ...	river gunboat...
Taku ...	torpedo boat destroyer...
Tamar ...	receiving ship...
Teal ...	river gunboat...
Thistle ...	river gunboat...
Virago ...	torpedo boat destroyer...
Waterwitch ...	surveying ship...
Whiting ...	torpedo boat destroyer...
Widgeon ...	river gunboat...
Woodcock ...	river gunboat...
Woodlark ...	river gunboat...

Mr. K. James

Colvin, H. E.	Petkiss, Mr. and Mrs.
Crook, A. B.	T. L.
Cruckshank, A.	Pigoit, C.
Davies, F. O.	Potts, Mr. and Mrs.
Donald, R. H.	Powell, W. A.
Donald, Mr. and Mrs.	Prior, W. R.
W. H.	Quin, J.
Doolittle, F. H.	Read, Mr. and Mrs.
Douglas, Capt. & Mrs.	H.
Douglas, Mr. and Mrs.	Reed, E. B.
T. C. and infant	Reid, H. I.
Einstmann, W.	Reich, Mrs. I. S.

Sandoz
East

Fairchild, H. J.	Scott, Mr. and Mrs.
Farrow, Mr. and Mrs.	G. and child
C. J.	Shea, J. J.
Fisher, H. G.	Skinn, A.
Fischer, R.	Spittles, J. S.
Fletcher, H.	Stader, O.
Forman, Mr. and Mrs.	Stein, A. L.
E. R.	Stephens, H.
Fuller, D.	Stevens, Rev. A. J.
Gibson, A.	Stevens, W. F.

Swift,

Harker, E. B.	Tarrant, E. N.
Heasley, Dr. and Mrs.	Thompson, Mr.
C. M.	Mrs.
Hell, P.	Thompson, Miss H.
Hewett, Hon. and Mrs.	Unbehun, C. H.
E. A.	Wagner, J.
Humphreys, W. M.	Wakefield, Mrs.
Hollingsworth, Mr. &	Wichart, J. B.
	Widow, H.
Hunter, R.	Wood, G. G.
Innes, Capt. R.	Wright, Mr. & Mrs.

	May 25 at	May 26
Barometer	29.79	29.79
Temperature	75	75
Humidity	91	98
Defauls	1.27	—

May 25th, 1906, a.m.

		Bar.	Th. Hu.	Wind	W.
	Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.96		
	Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.00	S	4
L.	Hakodate	"	30.00	E	0
	Pokio	"	30.18	NW	2
	Xochi	"	30.10	SW	2
	Nagasaki	"	30.07	SE	0
	Kagoshima	"	30.07	NE	E
	Yokohama	"	30.07	E	2
Mrs.	Yokohama	"	30.07	NE	4
	Shikakijima	"	30.80	NE	E
Mrs.	Yokohama	5 a.m.	30.88	NE	4
	Yokohama	"	30.86	N	2
	Yokohama	"	30.85	N	2
	Yokohama	"	30.87	NE	3
	Pescadore	"	30.86	N	6
	Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.93	SSE	2
	Outfall	"	30.98	SE	3
	Singap Peak	"	30.91	SE	4
	Simoy	9 a.m.	30.96	NE	1
	Swallow	"	30.96	NE	1
Mrs.	Canton	"	29.79	SE	2
	Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.79	SE	3
F.	Victoria Peak	"	29.79	E	7
	Gap Rock	"	29.79	E	7
	Macao	"	29.76	E	3
	Hainphong	"	29.76	E	3
	Manila	"	29.80	W	1
	Bacolor	9 a.m.	29.80	W	0
	Colo	"	29.81	W	0
H.	St. Louis	"	29.81	W	0
	St. Louis	"	29.81	S	3

St. James, 10 a.m. — — — — —
and May 26th 1906 a.m.

		May 26th, 1906, a.m.							
A. J.	Vladivostok.....	7 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Temuro	"	29.73	—	—	SW	4	—	
	Kakodate	"	29.85	—	—	SW	5	—	
	Fukuoka	"	29.94	—	—	—	—	—	
	Kochi	"	29.95	—	—	—	—	—	
	Nagasaki	"	29.95	—	—	SE	4	—	
	Kagoshima	"	29.95	—	—	NE	2	—	
	Oshima	"	29.88	—	—	—	—	—	
	Naha	"	29.85	—	—	—	0	—	
	Ishigakijima.....	"	29.81	—	—	SE	6	—	
and	Faifoku	5 a.m.	29.80	—	—	SE	2	—	
	Faichu	"	29.85	—	—	—	0	—	
	Fainan	"	29.79	—	—	—	0	—	
	Koshun	"	29.78	—	—	E	6	—	
	Pescadorens	"	29.77	—	—	NE	2	—	
	Wei-hai-wei	9 a.m.	29.74	63	—	—	3	—	
	Guttsai	"	29.72	70	90	SE	3	—	
	Sharp Peak.....	"	29.79	75	95	—	0	—	
	Amoy	6.30 a.m.	29.75	71	90	SE	3	—	
	Swatow	"	29.75	75	90	SE	1	—	
A. T.	Canton	9 a.m.	29.71	78	100	SE	1	—	
	Hongkong	10 a.m.	29.73	79	86	SE	3	—	
	Victoria Peak	"	"	"	"	SE	3	—	
	Gap Rock	"	"	"	"	SE	7	—	
	Macao	"	29.69	78	—	SE	2	—	
	Haiphong	"	"	"	"	—	—	—	
	Manila	"	29.73	81	80	SW	4	—	
	Bacool	9 a.m.	"	"	"	NW	3	—	
	Iloilo	"	29.83	82	—	W	5	—	
	Cebu	"	29.84	83	—	—	5	—	
A. T.	C. St. James.....	10 a.m.	"	"	"	—	—	—	

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED
Clarity	despatch vessel	1,700	4	3,000	Commander E. La. Leatham	Yangtze
Adriac	cruiser, 1st class	4,363	10	7,000	Captain C. L. Vaughan-Lee	Shanghai
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander E. G. W. Davidson	Yangtze
Bontomar	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander W. L. Bamber	Yangtze
Cadmus	ship	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. du C. Luard	Yangtze
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300		Hongkong
Clio	ship	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. D. Wilkin, D.S.O.	Yangtze
Diadem	cruiser, 1st class	11,000	16	16,500	Captain H. W. Savory	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander Hughes	Hongkong
Flora	cruiser, 1st class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain H. Grant-Dalton	S. American Port
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	775	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander H. B. Cox	Yangtze
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	775	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander R. Henniker-Heaton	Yangtze
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	780	6	3,900	Lieut.-Commander W. H. Darwall	Shanghai
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	18	12,000	Captain S. V. de Horsey	Shanghai
King Alfred	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	39,000	Captain C. F. Thursby	Shanghai
Kinsla	river gunboat	1,016	4	1,200	Lieut.-Commander E. V. F. R. Dugmore	Shanghai
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain J. A. Tuke	Singapore
Moorehen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble	West River
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	310	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander J. Kiddle	Yangtze
Rambler	surveying vessel	835	6	650	Commander C. E. Monro	H'kong (Survey)
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Robert E. Vaughan	Hongkong
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Atlay	West River
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. T. S. Lyne	Yangtze
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,500	In reserve	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	1,050	6	—	Commodore H. P. Williams	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander E. Secretan	Yangtze
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander R. M. R. West	Manila
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander Stevenson	Yangtze
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Commander R. W. Glennie	Surveying
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander C. E. L. Thomas	Shanghai
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut.-Commander G. B. Spicer-Simson	Yangtze
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander G. J. Todd	Yangtze
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander Jno. F. Knox	Yangtze

* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief.

[illegible]

NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	TONS.	GUNS.	H. P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED
Achéron	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Lieut. Faure	Haiphong
Adour	receiving-ship	—	—	—	Lieut. Merle	Haiphong
Alouette	torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Commander Kératour	Cape St. James
Argus	river gunboat	123	6	150	Lieut. Jannet	Hongkong
Cassandre	river gunboat	—	—	150	Lieut. Millou	Saigon
Décidé	gunboat	645	10	1,000	Lieutenant Le Blanc	Shanghai & Yangtze
Décartes	cruiser	3,985	14	5,000	Commander Amet	Nankin
Dupetit-Thouars	armoured cruiser	10,014	14	—	Capt. Lescapasse de Saung	Saigon
Esturgeon	sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Coquelin	Saigon
Francisque	destroyer	303	7	6,300	Lieut. Garreau	Kobe
Fronde	destroyer	350	8	303	Lieut. de Saint-Seine	Kobe
Gélines †	protected cruiser	8,300	—	—	Capt. Tracou	Wooosung
Géysdon	armoured cruiser	9,376	14	20,200	Capt. Ridoux	Kobe
Hann Rivière	river gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Portier	Haiphong
Jacoup	river gunboat	200	6	308	Lieut. Le Corollier	Haiphong
Jardine	destroyer	307	7	300	Commander Sagot-Duvivier	Kobe
Karsaint †	cruiser	1,250	7	3,200	Commander Simon	Haiphong
Lynx	sub-marine	—	—	—	Armbruster	Saigon
Manche	surveying ship	—	—	—	Commander Laporte	Baie d'Along
Montcalm*	armoured cruiser	9,800	16	19,800	Capt. Martel	Kobe
Mousquet	destroyer	307	7	6,300	Commander Terquem	Saigon
Olry	river gunboat	200	6	—	Lieut. Grallier	Nanchang
Pêche	gunboat	—	—	—	Lieut. Marchand	Tongku
Pégis	sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Hubert	Saigon
Pistolet	destroyer	307	7	6,300	Commander Berthaud	Hongay
Protée	sub-marine	—	—	—	Lieut. Glorieux	Saigon
Rapide	destroyer	307	7	—	Lieut. Vincent-Brechignac	Kobe
Redoutable *	battleship, reserve	9,437	8	6,071	{Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Molle. Commanding the local naval defence of Indo-China. Capt. Fasserat de Silans}	
Sabre	destroyer	307	7	—	Lieut. Hallier	Kobe
Sélys	armoured gunboat	1,796	10	1,700	Lieut. Duc	Saigon
Takiang	river gunboat	—	—	—	—	Upper Yangtze
Vauban	receiving-ship	6,150	23	4,850	—	Hongay
Véran	torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lieut. Fougereousse	Saigon
Vigilante	river gunboat	123	6	500	Lieut. Brugnon	Canton

* Flagship of Vice-Admiral Richard, Commander-in-Chief

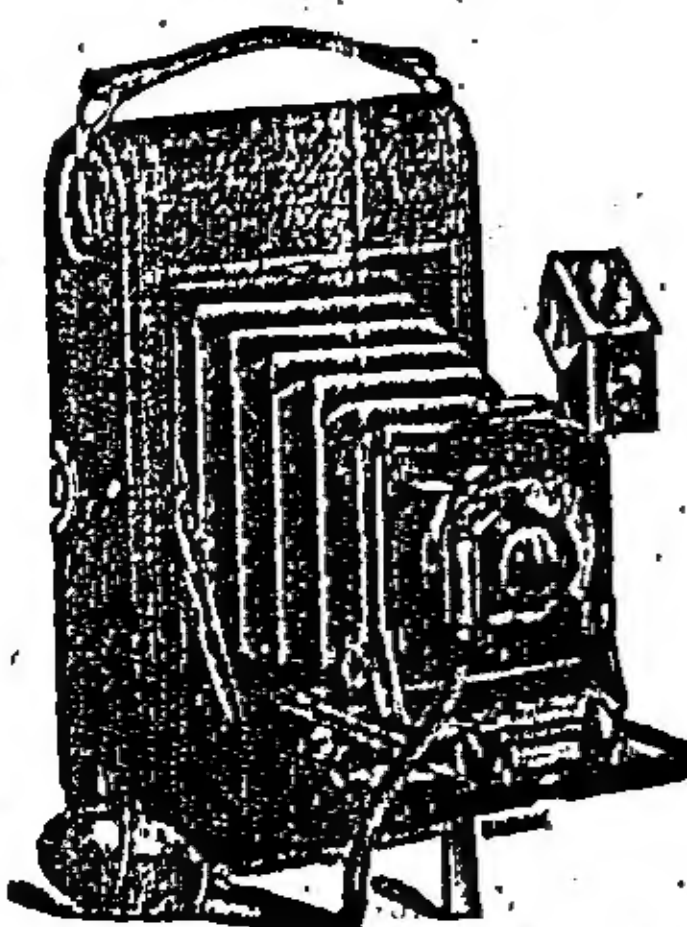
† At the disposal of Rear-Admiral de Marolles, Commanding the naval defence of Indo-China.

(*) Flagship of Rear-Admiral de Marolles

**MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES**
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



Telephone 1256.



ACCESSORIES

AMATEUR WORK Receives **PROMPT** and **CAREFUL ATTENTION.**
 Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon, 1st January 1906.									
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.				
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$250,000	\$1,699,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/09/16 } = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 %	{ \$840 sellers { London £90 \$38	
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£5	{ £12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905 .....	...	...
MARINE INSURANCES.									
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	5 1/2 %	\$360	
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 302,053	Interim div. of 7/6 on account 1905	5 1/2 %	Tls. 87 1/2	
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 £40,000 \$31,131	\$2,792,271	Interim div. of 1/30 for 1905	5 %	\$800	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$153,844 \$59,270 \$800,000 \$61,278 \$15,527	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$175	
FIRE INSURANCES.									
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$2,616	\$344,098	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,220,928	\$422,018	\$25 for 1904	8 %	\$305 sales & b.	
SHIPPING.									
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,000 \$264,638	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$22 sales	
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$88,941 \$250,000 \$600,000	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers	
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ...	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$154,331 \$120,000 £241,150	\$24,080	\$1 for 2nd half-year making \$2 for 1905 ..	8 %	\$25	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited ...	60,000	£10	£10	{ £39,999 Tls. 20,000	£4435	12/- @ 1/101 = \$6.29.51 for 1904	7 %	\$90	
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 400,000 £4,144	Tls. 23,156	{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 %	Tls. 62 1/2 buyers	
"Do." (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 400,000 £4,144	£107,815	{ Final Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 51 buyers	
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ \$65,000 \$24,257	1929	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 %	26/-	
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	{ 10,000 10,000	\$10 \$10	\$5 \$5	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 350,479 Tls. 48,000 Tls. 81,200	Tls. 13,913	{ \$1.80 } for year ending 30.4.1905	{ 5 1/2 % 4 %	{ \$33 \$23	
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	50,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	9 1/2 %	Tls. 41 buyers	
REFINERIES.									
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	15 %	\$165	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	Dr. \$132,588	\$3 for 1897 .....	...	\$25
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04 .....	...	Tls. 170 sellers
MINING.									
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 none	£13,355	{ 1/- (No. 6) interim div. for 12 months } ending 28.2.06	7 %	Tls. 10 sellers	
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited ..	500,000	G \$10	G \$10	{ none	G \$909,050	Final of 50 cents making G \$1 for 1905 ..	7 %	G \$14	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,873	Dr. £8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$3
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.									
Fenwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22	
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ...	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$65,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 for 1905	5 1/2 %	\$103	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$49,500	\$362,232	\$6 for second half-year making \$12 for 1905 ..	7 1/2 %	\$161	
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	\$6 1/2	{ \$38,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers	
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 1/2 %	Tls. 115 sales	
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	37,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 37,000 Tls. 57,065	Tls. 5,065	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	6 1/2 %	Tls. 226 sales	
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 220 buyers	
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.									
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none	none	First year	8 %	Tls. 100	
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$14,516	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	13 1/2 %	\$31 buyers	
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ none	\$4,719	{ \$2.40 on \$12 for 1905 .....	...	\$18 buyers
"Do." (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ none	...	7 % on \$7 1/2 for 1905 .....	...	\$15 1/2 buyers
"Do." (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	{ none	...	None .....	...	\$300 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$648,975 \$24,071	1619	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1905 ..	7 1/2 %	\$320 sales	
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ...	60,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000	\$67,839	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$119	
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 24,986	Tls. 7,202	Interim of Tls. 1	14 1/2 %	Tls. 17	
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	\$4,690	Final of \$6 making \$10	10 %	\$100	
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ...	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$208,386 \$50,000	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$11 1/2	
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$39	
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 599,591 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 %	Tls. 119 sellers	
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none	\$772	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$43	
COTTON MILLS.									
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ...	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,939	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	10 1/2 %	Tls. 74 sales	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing } Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 %	\$15 sellers	
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ...	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 100,000	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898 .....	...	Tls. 65 sellers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 30,760	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 8 for 1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 72 buyers	
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 18,456	...	Tls. 25 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 320 sellers	
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 %	\$100	
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £314	£770	1/3 per share for 1904	9 1/2 %	\$7 1/2 buyers	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,700	\$10	\$10	{ \$9,000	\$1,097	\$3 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$32	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	13 1/2 %	\$7 buyers	
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000	Tls. 289	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905 ..	6 %	Tls. 80 sellers	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	9 %	\$10 1/2 buyers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ...	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$8,000	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$16	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$25,000	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	8 1/2 %	\$29	
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$410,000	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905 ..	11 %	\$22 1/2	
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$300,000 \$180,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.06	7 1/2 %	\$22 1/2	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	\$2,568	{ \$1.00 } for 10 months ending 28.2.06 ..	6 1/2 %	\$15 1/2 sales	
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd. ...	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000	\$2,795	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	6 1/2 %	\$235	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$80,000	\$3,776	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$240 sa. & b.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$61,000	\$5,873	\$9 for 1905 on 5 shares	11 %	\$29	
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$2,500	388	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year ..	9 1/2 %	\$9	
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwex- ploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,502 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,371	{ first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account } 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 242 1/2 sellers	
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none	Dr. P. 34,324	None .....	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 165,000	Tls. 11,017	Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making } Tls. 5 1/2 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 135 buyers	
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	11 %	Tls. 55 sales	
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 37,000 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905 ..	9 1/2 %	Tls. 150 sellers	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 72 sales	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,200 7,200 6,000 20,000	{ £20 £20 £25 \$5	{ £20 £20 £25 \$5	{ Tls. 190,000 Tls. 4,000 none none	Tls. 85,592 Dr. \$44,089 \$1,134	{ Final of 37/6 making \$2 1/2 for 1905/6 } First year .....	...	Tls. 410 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 1,012	None	8 1/2 %	Tls. 280 sellers	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 190,000	...	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	7 1/2 %	\$6	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ \$22,000	\$551	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	9 %	Tls. 110	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$25,000	...	{ 80 cents } for year ended 31.5.1905	11 %	\$9	
"Do." (Founders)	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$180	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,500	\$676	Interim div. of 50 cts. for the year 1905/6 ..	10 %	\$10 1/2 buyers	

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